

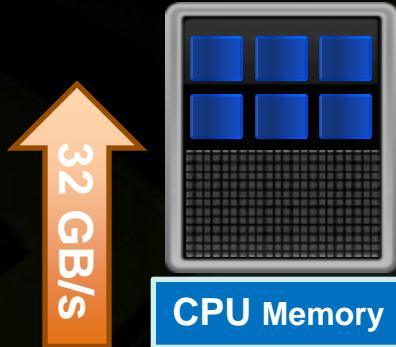


# **Application Optimization Using CUDA Development Tools**

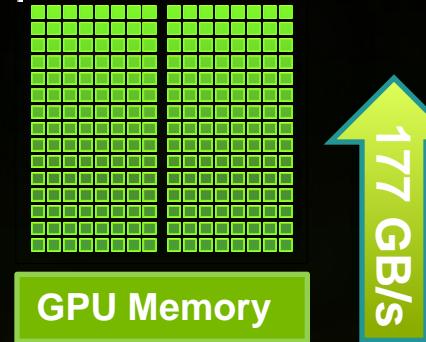


# Optimization: CPU and GPU

CPU



GPU

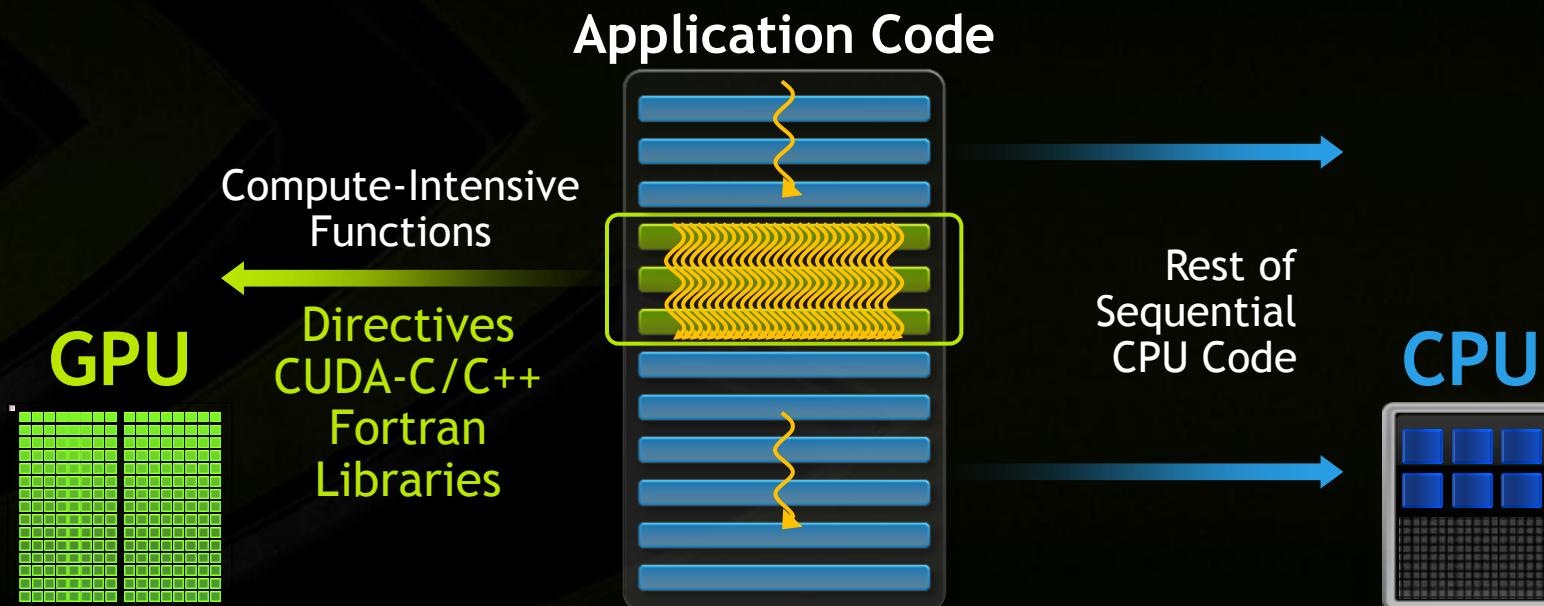


- A few cores
  - Good memory bandwidth
  - Best at serial execution
- Hundreds of cores
  - Great memory bandwidth
  - Best at parallel execution

# Optimization: Maximize Performance



- Take advantage of strengths of both CPU and GPU
- Entire application does not need to be ported to GPU



# Application Optimization Process and Tools

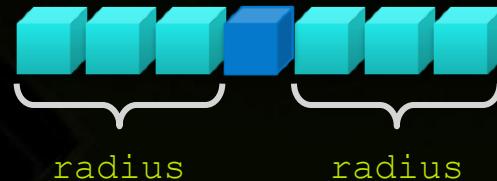


- Identify Optimization Opportunities
  - gprof
  - Intel VTune
- Parallelize with CUDA, confirm functional correctness
  - cuda-gdb, cuda-memcheck
  - Parallel Nsight Memory Checker, Parallel Nsight Debugger
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> party: Allinea DDT, TotalView
- Optimize
  - NVIDIA Visual Profiler
  - Parallel Nsight
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> party: Vampir, Tau, PAPI, ...

# 1D Stencil: A Common Algorithmic Pattern



- Applying a 1D stencil to a 1D array of elements
  - Function of input elements within a radius

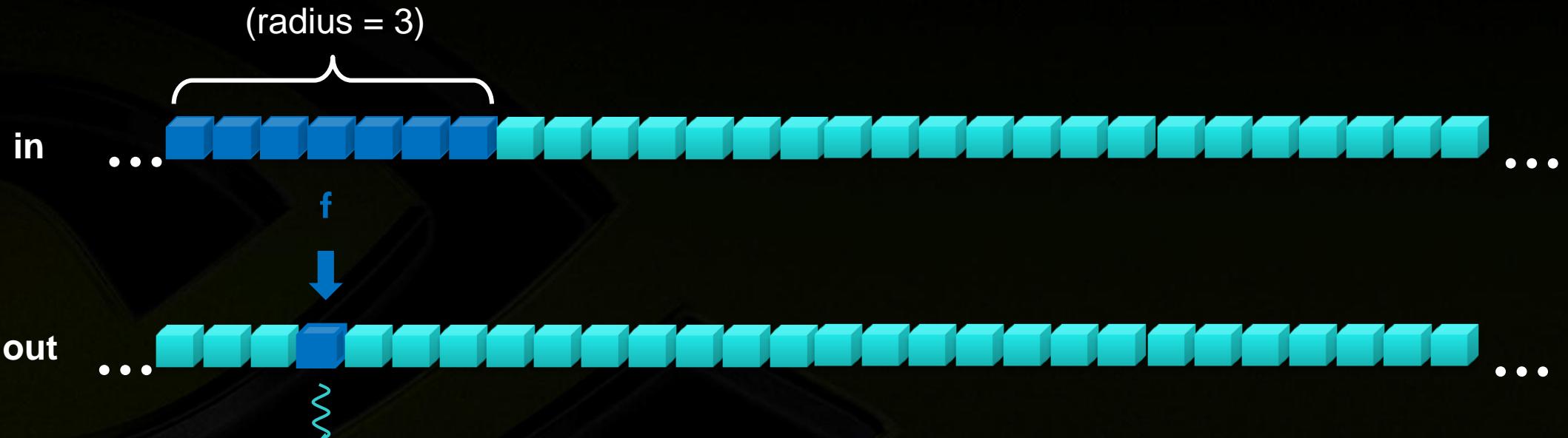


- Fundamental to many algorithms
  - Standard discretization methods, interpolation, convolution, filtering
- Our example will use weighted arithmetic mean

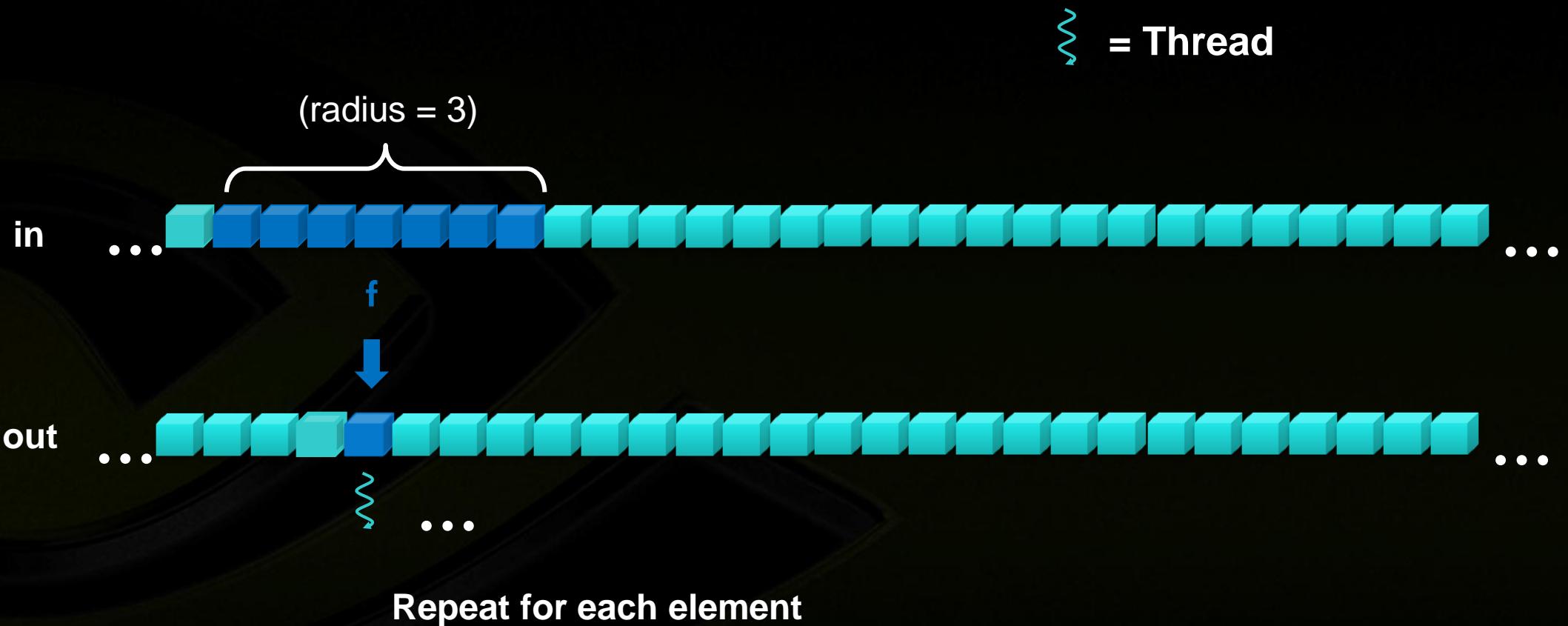
# Serial Algorithm



 = Thread



# Serial Algorithm



# Serial Implementation



```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);
    //allocate resources
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);
    initializeArray(in, N);

    applyStencil1D(RADIUS,N-RADIUS,weights,in,out);

    //free resources
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);
}
```

```
void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx, const
                     float *weights, float *in, float *out) {

    for (int i = sIdx; I < eIdx; i++) {
        out[i] = 0;
        //loop over all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];
        }
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
    }
}
```

# Serial Implementation



```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float)
    //allocate resources
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);
    initializeArray(in, N);

    applyStencil1D(RADIUS,N-RADIUS,weights,in,out);

    //free resources
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);
}
```

```
void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx, const
                     float *weights, float *in, float *out) {
    for (int i = sIdx; i < eIdx; i++) {
        out[i] = 0;
        //loop over all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];
        }
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
    }
}
```

Allocate and initialize

Apply stencil

Cleanup

# Serial Implementation



```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);
    //allocate resources
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);
    initializeWeights(weights, ...);
    initializeArray(in, N);

    applyStencil1D(RADIUS,N-RADIUS,weights,in,out);

    //free resources
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);
}
```

Weighted  
mean over  
radius

```
void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,
                     float *weights, float *in,
                     float *out) {
    for (int i = sIdx; i < eIdx; i++) {
        out[i] = 0;
        //loop over all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];
        }
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
    }
}
```

For each  
element...

# Serial Implementation Performance



```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);
    //allocate resources
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);
    initializeArray(in, N);

    applyStencil1D(RADIUS,N-RADIUS, . . . . .);

    //free resources
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);
}
```

```
void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx, const
                      float *weights, float *in, float *out) {

    for (int i = sIdx; I < eIdx; i++) {
        out[i] = 0;
        //loop over all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];
        }
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
    }
}
```

CPU	MElements/s
i7-930	30

# Parallel Algorithm



~~~~~ = Thread

Serial: 1 element at a time



Parallel: many elements at a time



# Parallel Implementation With CUDA



```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);
    //allocate resources
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);
    initializeArray(in, N);
    float *d_weights;    cudaMalloc(&d_weights, wsize);
    float *d_in;          cudaMalloc(&d_in, wsize);
    float *d_out;         cudaMalloc(&d_out, wsize);

    cudaMemcpy(d_weights, weights, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    cudaMemcpy(d_in, in, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    applyStencil1D<<<N/512, 512>>>
        (RADIUS, N-RADIUS, d_weights, d_in, d_out);
    cudaMemcpy(out, d_out, wsize, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);

    //free resources
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);
    cudaFree(d_weights);  cudaFree(d_in);  cudaFree(d_out);
}
```

```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,
                               const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {
    int i = sIdx + blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (i < eIdx) {
        out[i] = 0;
        //loop over all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];
        }
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
    }
}
```

# Parallel Implementation With CUDA



```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);
    //allocate resources
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);
    initializeArray(in, N);
    float *d_weights;    cudaMalloc(&d_weights, wsize);
    float *d_in;          cudaMalloc(&d_in, wsize);
    float *d_out;         cudaMalloc(&d_out, wsize);

    cudaMemcpy(d_weights, weights, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    cudaMemcpy(d_in, in, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    applyStencil1D<<<N/512, 512>>>
        (RADIUS, N-RADIUS, d_weights, d_in, d_out);
    cudaMemcpy(out, d_out, wsize, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);

    //free resources
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);
    cudaFree(d_weights);  cudaFree(d_in);  cudaFree(d_out);
}
```

Allocate GPU memory

```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,
    const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {
    int idx = blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (idx < eIdx) {
        float sum = 0;
        //loop over all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            sum += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[idx + j];
        }
        out[idx] = sum / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
    }
}
```

# Parallel Implementation With CUDA



```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);
    //allocate resources
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);
    initializeArray(in, N);
    float *d_weights;    cudaMalloc(&d_weights, wsize);
    float *d_in;          cudaMalloc(&d_in, wsize);
    float *d_out;         cudaMalloc(&d_out, wsize);

    cudaMemcpy(d_weights, weights, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    cudaMemcpy(d_in, in, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    applyStencil1D<<<N/512, 512>>>
        (RADIUS, N-RADIUS, d_weights, d_in, d_out);
    cudaMemcpy(out, d_out, wsize, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);

    //free resources
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);
    cudaFree(d_weights);  cudaFree(d_in);  cudaFree(d_out);
}
```

```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,
                               const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {
    int i = sIdx + blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (i < eIdx) {
        out[i] = 0;
        // sum all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];
        }
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
    }
}
```

Copy inputs  
to GPU

Copy results  
from GPU

# Parallel Implementation With CUDA



```
int main() {  
    int size = N * sizeof(float);  
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1);  
    //allocate resources  
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);  
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);  
    float *out = (float *)malloc(size);  
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);  
    initializeArray(in, N);  
    float *d_weights; cudaMalloc(&d_weights, wsize);  
    float *d_in; cudaMalloc(&d_in, size);  
    float *d_out; cudaMalloc(&d_out, size);  
  
    cudaMemcpy(d_weights, weights, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);  
    cudaMemcpy(d_in, in, size, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);  
    applyStencil1D<<<N/512, 512>>>  
        (RADIUS, N-RADIUS, d_weights, d_in, d_out);  
    cudaMemcpy(out, d_out, wsize, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);  
  
    //free resources  
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);  
    cudaFree(d_weights); cudaFree(d_in); cudaFree(d_out);  
}
```

Indicates GPU kernel

Launch a thread for each element

```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,  
    const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {  
  
    int i = sIdx + blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;  
    if (i < eIdx) {  
        out[i] = 0;  
        //loop over all elements in the stencil  
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {  
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];  
        }  
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);  
    }  
}
```

# Parallel Implementation With CUDA



```
int main() {  
    int size = N * sizeof(float);  
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);  
    //allocate resources  
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(size);  
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);  
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);  
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);  
    initializeArray(in, N);  
    float *d_weights;    cudaMalloc(&d_weights, wsize);  
    float *d_in;         cudaMalloc(&d_in, wsize);  
    float *d_out;        cudaMalloc(&d_out, wsize);  
  
    cudaMemcpy(d_weights, weights, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);  
    cudaMemcpy(d_in, in, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);  
    applyStencil1D<<<N/512, 512>>>  
        (RADIUS, N-RADIUS, d_weights, d_in, d_out);  
    cudaMemcpy(out, d_out, wsize, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);  
  
    //free resources  
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);  
    cudaFree(d_weights);  cudaFree(d_in);  cudaFree(d_out);  
}
```

Get the array index for each thread.

```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,  
                           const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {  
  
    int i = sIdx + blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;  
    if (i < eIdx) {  
        out[i] = 0;  
        //loop over all elements in the stencil  
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {  
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];  
        }  
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);  
    }  
}
```

Each thread executes kernel

# Functional Correctness



- But our first run returns an error!

```
$ stencilld  
Segmentation fault
```

- Debugging Tools:
  - cuda-memcheck (memory checker)
  - cuda-gdb (debugger)
  - printf

# Memory Checker: cuda-memcheck

```
$ cuda-memcheck stencil1d  
  
===== CUDA-MEMCHECK  
===== Invalid __global__ read of size 4  
===== at 0x00000240 in stencil1d.cu:60:applyStencil1D  
===== by thread (31,0,0) in block (0,0,0)  
===== Address 0x20020047c is out of bounds  
=====  
===== ERROR SUMMARY: 1 error
```

Bad Instruction

Error Location

Bad Address

Bad Thread

Error Type

# Debugger: cuda-gdb

```
$ cuda-gdb stencil1d
```

```
(cuda-gdb) set cuda memcheck on
```

```
(cuda-gdb) run
```

```
[Launch of CUDA Kernel 0  
(applyStencil1D<<<(32768,1,1), (512,1,1)>>>)  
on Device 0]
```

```
Program received signal CUDA_EXCEPTION_1, Lane  
Illegal Address.
```

```
applyStencil1D<<<(32768,1,1), (512,1,1)>>>  
at stencil1d.cu:60
```

```
(cuda-gdb) cuda thread  
thread (31,0,0)
```



```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,  
const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {  
  
    int i = sIdx + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;  
    if (i < eIdx) {  
        out[ i ] = 0;  
        //loop over all elements in the stencil  
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {  
            out[ i ] += weights[ j + RADIUS ] * in[ i + j ];  
        }  
        out[ i ] = out[ i ] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);  
    }  
}
```

Reach the  
failure point

# Debugger: cuda-gdb

```
(cuda-gdb) print &weights[j+RADIUS]  
(const float *) 0x20020003c
```

```
(cuda-gdb) print &in[i+j]  
(float *) 0x20020047c
```

```
(cuda-gdb) print i+j
```

31

```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,  
    const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {  
  
    int i = sIdx + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;  
    if (i < eIdx) {  
        out[ i ] = 0;  
        //loop over all elements in the stencil  
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {  
            out[ i ] += weights[ j + RADIUS ] * in[ i + j ];  
        }  
        out[ i ] = out[ i ] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);  
    }  
}
```

Found the  
bad array  
access

# Debugger: cuda-gdb

```
(cuda-gdb) thread 1
```



```
(cuda-gdb) info stack
```

```
[...]
```

```
#10 0x0000000000400e86 in main
```

```
(cuda-gdb) frame 10
```

```
#10 0x0000000000400e86 in main
```

```
(cuda-gdb) print wsize / 4
```

```
31
```

```
(cuda-gdb) print size / 4
```

```
16777216
```

Switch to the  
CPU thread

Switch to the frame  
where the  
allocation occurred

```
float *d_weights; cudaMalloc(&d_weights , wsize);  
float *d_in; cudaMalloc(&d_in , wsize);  
float *d_out; cudaMalloc(&d_out , wsize);
```

```
cudaMemcpy(d_weights, weights, wsize, ...);  
cudaMemcpy(d_in, in, wsize, ...);  
applyStencil1D<<<N/512, 512>>>  
    (RADIUS, N-RADIUS, d_weights, d_in, d_out);  
cudaMemcpy(out, d_out, wsize, ...);
```

Found bad  
allocation size

# Corrected Parallel Implementation



```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);
    //allocate resources
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);
    initializeArray(in, N);
    float *d_weights;    cudaMalloc(&d_weights, wsize);
    float *d_in;         cudaMalloc(&d_in, size);
    float *d_out;        cudaMalloc(&d_out, size);

    cudaMemcpy(d_weights, weights, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    cudaMemcpy(d_in, in, size, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    applyStencil1D<<<N/512, 512>>>
        (RADIUS, N-RADIUS, d_weights, d_in, d_out);
    cudaMemcpy(out, d_out, size, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);

    //free resources
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);
    cudaFree(d_weights);  cudaFree(d_in);  cudaFree(d_out);
}
```

```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,
                               const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {

    int i = sIdx + blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (i < eIdx) {
        out[i] = 0;
        //loop over all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];
        }
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
    }
}
```

# Parallel Nsight for Visual Studio



stencil\_vc100 (Debugging) - Microsoft Visual Studio (Administrator)

File Edit View Project Build Debug Team Nsight Data Tools Test Analyze Window Help

applyStencilID

stencilId.cu X

(Global Scope)

```
117 __global__ void applyStencilID(int startIdx, int endIdx, const float *weights,
118                                 float *in, float *out, size_t N, int weights_size) {
119     int i = startIdx + blockIdx.x*blockDim.x+threadIdx.x;
120
121     if (i < endIdx) {
122         float result = 0;
123         for (int j=-RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
124             result += weights[j+RADIUS] * in[i+j];
125         }
126         out[i] = result / (2*RADIUS + 1);
127     }
128 }
```

100 %

Output

Show output from: Nsight

```
=====
CUDA Memory Checker detected 512 threads caused an access violation:
Launch Parameters
CUcontext      = 0ec26910
CUstream       = 0f3ba6a8
CUmodule       = 10bed300
CUfunction     = 10bf8bf8
FunctionName   = _Z14applyStencilIDiiPKfPfs1_ji
gridDim        = {32768,1,1}
blockDim       = {512,1,1}
sharedSize      = 0
Parameters:
    N = Unsupported read from GridLaunch scope.
    weights_size = Unsupported read from GridLaunch scope.
    startIdx = 15
    endIdx = 16777201
    weights = 0x055a0000 0.0012512589
    in = 0x055a0200 0.66304511
    out = 0x055a0400 -7.9388899e-13
    Parameters (raw):
        0x0000000f 0x00fffff1 0x055a0000 0x055a0200
        0x055a0400 0x01000000 0x00000007c
GPU State:
Address  Size  Type  Mem  Block  Thread  blockIdx  threadIdx  PC  Source
055a0680 63873  adr  ld      0   288  {0,0,0} {288,0,0} 0001d0 c:\temp\stencil\stencilId.cu:124
055a0684 63873  adr  ld      0   289  {0,0,0} {289,0,0} 0001d0 c:\temp\stencil\stencilId.cu:124
055a0688 63873  adr  ld      0   290  {0,0,0} {290,0,0} 0001d0 c:\temp\stencil\stencilId.cu:124
055a068c 63873  adr  ld      0   291  {0,0,0} {291,0,0} 0001d0 c:\temp\stencil\stencilId.cu:124
055a0690 63873  adr  ld      0   292  {0,0,0} {292,0,0} 0001d0 c:\temp\stencil\stencilId.cu:124
```

CUDA Info 1 Locals Watch 1 Autos Call Stack Breakpoints Output

Ready

Ln 35

Debugger stops at the failure location

Detailed information

High level message of the access violation

Parallel Nsight Debug

Memory Checker detected 512 access violations.

error = access violation on load

blockIdx = (0,0,0)

threadIdx = (288,0,0)

address = 0x055a0680

accessSize = 63873

Please see the output window for details.

# Parallel Nsight for Visual Studio



# OutOfRangeException GPU Exception

# Parallel Implementation Performance



```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);
    //allocate resources
    float *weights = (float *)malloc(wsize);
    float *in = (float *)malloc(size);
    float *out= (float *)malloc(size);
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);
    initializeArray(in, N);
    float *d_weights;  cudaMalloc(&d_weights, wsize);
    float *d_in;        cudaMalloc(&d_in, size);
    float *d_out;       cudaMalloc(&d_out, size);

    cudaMemcpy(d_weights, weights, wsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    cudaMemcpy(d_in, in, size, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    applyStencil1D(
        cudaMemcpy(out, d_out, size, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost));
    //free resources
    free(weights); free(in); free(out);
    cudaFree(d_weights); cudaFree(d_in); cudaFree(d_out);
}
```

```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,
                               const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {
    int i = sIdx + blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (i < eIdx) {
        out[i] = 0;
        //loop over all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            out[i] += weights[j + RADIUS] * in[i + j];
        }
        out[i] = out[i] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
    }
}
```

| Device      | Algorithm            | MElements/s | Speedup |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|---------|
| i7-930*     | Optimized & Parallel | 130         | 1x      |
| Tesla C2075 | Simple               | 285         | 2.2x    |

\*4 cores + hyperthreading

- Commonly used for debugging, available on GPU

```
__global__ void applyStencil1D(int sIdx, int eIdx,
    const float *weights, float *in, float *out) {

    int i = sIdx + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (i < eIdx) {
        out[ i ] = 0;
        //loop over all elements in the stencil
        for (int j = -RADIUS; j <= RADIUS; j++) {
            out[ i ] += weights[ j + RADIUS ] * in[ i + j ];
        }
        out[ i ] = out[ i ] / (2 * RADIUS + 1);
        if (i < 128)
            printf("out[%d] = %f\n", i, out[ i ]);
    }
}
```

```
$ stencil1d
out[15] = 0.263680
out[31] = 0.276422
out[16] = 0.274778
out[32] = 0.227698
out[17] = 0.280459
out[18] = 0.263378
out[19] = 0.276602
out[20] = 0.248153
...
```

# 2x Performance In 2 Hours



- In just a couple of hours we...
  - Used CUDA to parallelize our application
  - Used cuda-memcheck and cuda-gdb to detect and correct some bugs
  - Got 2.2x speedup over parallelized and optimized CPU code
- We used CUDA-C/C++, but other options available...
  - Libraries (NVIDIA and 3<sup>rd</sup> party)
  - Directives
  - Other CUDA languages (Fortran, Java, ...)

# Application Optimization Process (Revisited)



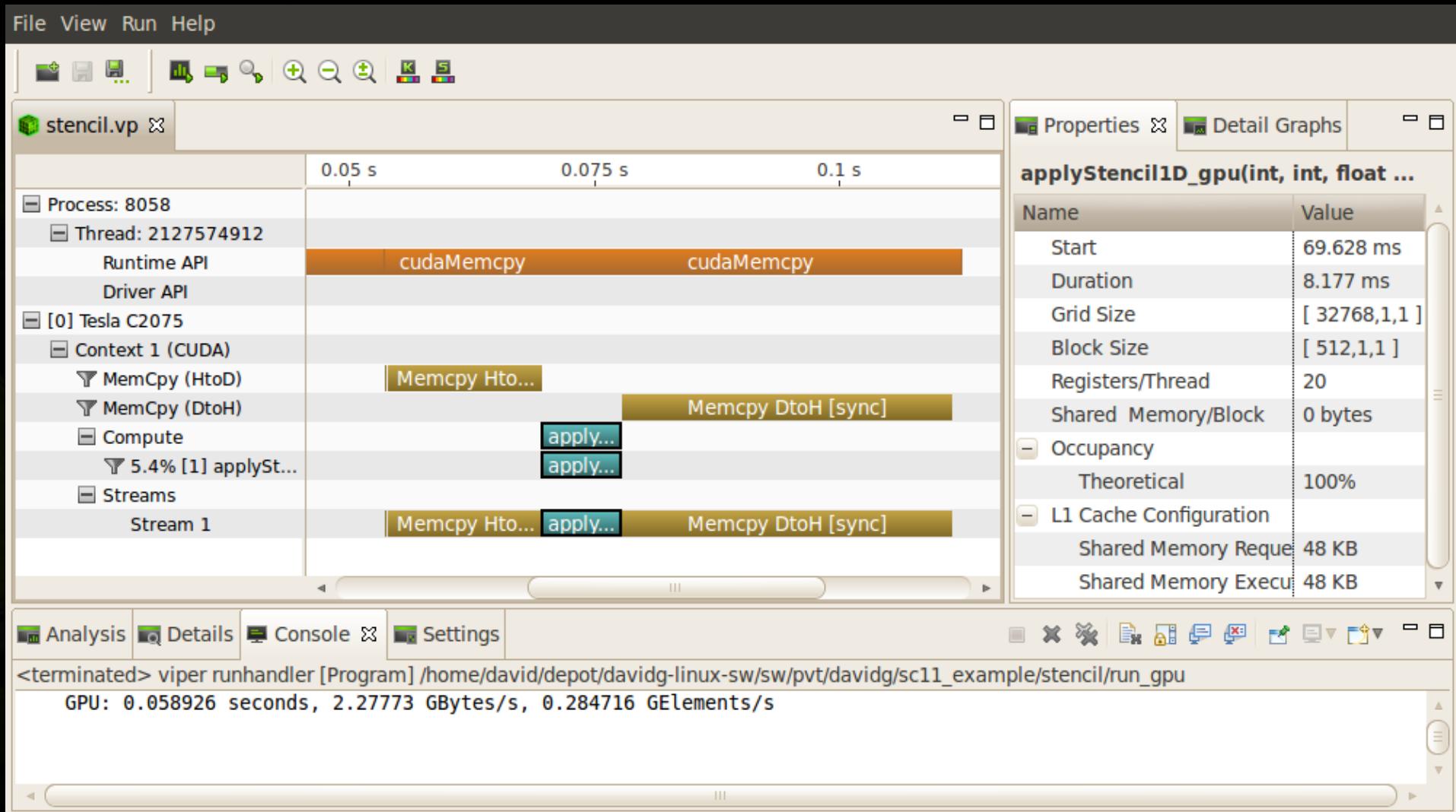
- Identify Optimization Opportunities
  - 1D stencil algorithm
- Parallelize with CUDA, confirm functional correctness
  - cuda-gdb, cuda-memcheck
- Optimize
  - ?

# Optimize



- Can we get more performance?
- Visual Profiler
  - Visualize CPU and GPU activity
  - Identify optimization opportunities
  - Automated analysis

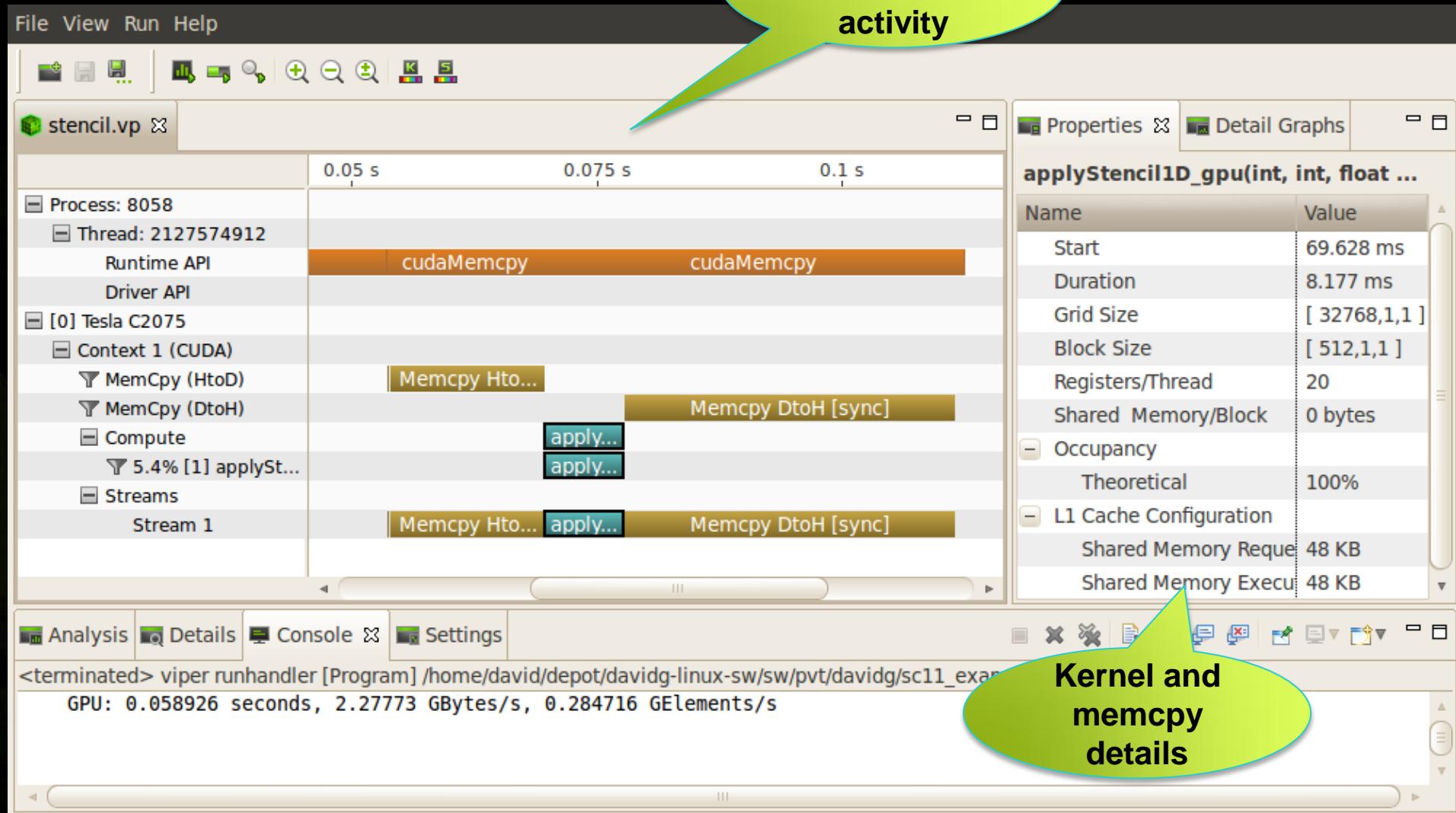
# NVIDIA Visual Profiler



# NVIDIA Visual Profiler

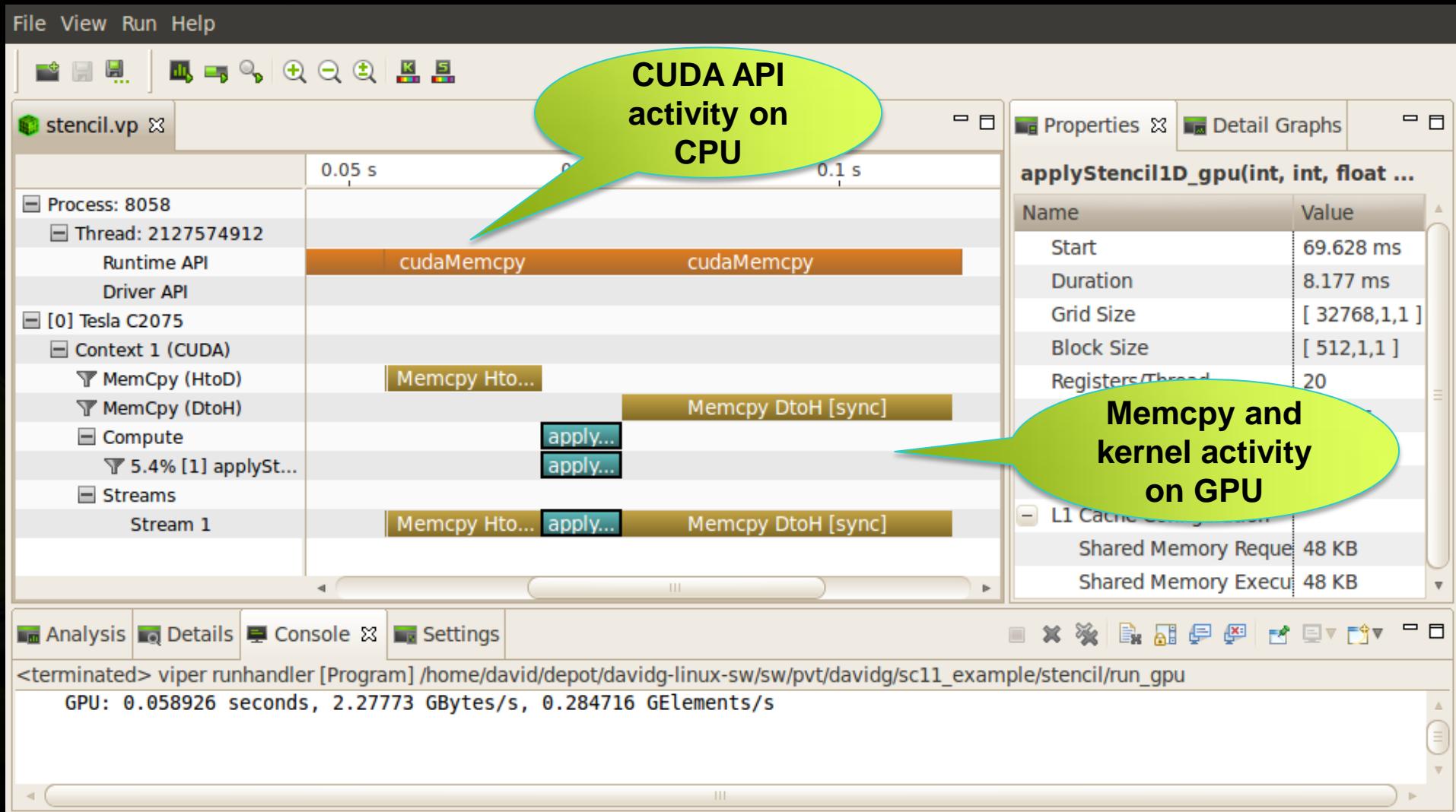


Timeline of  
CPU and GPU  
activity

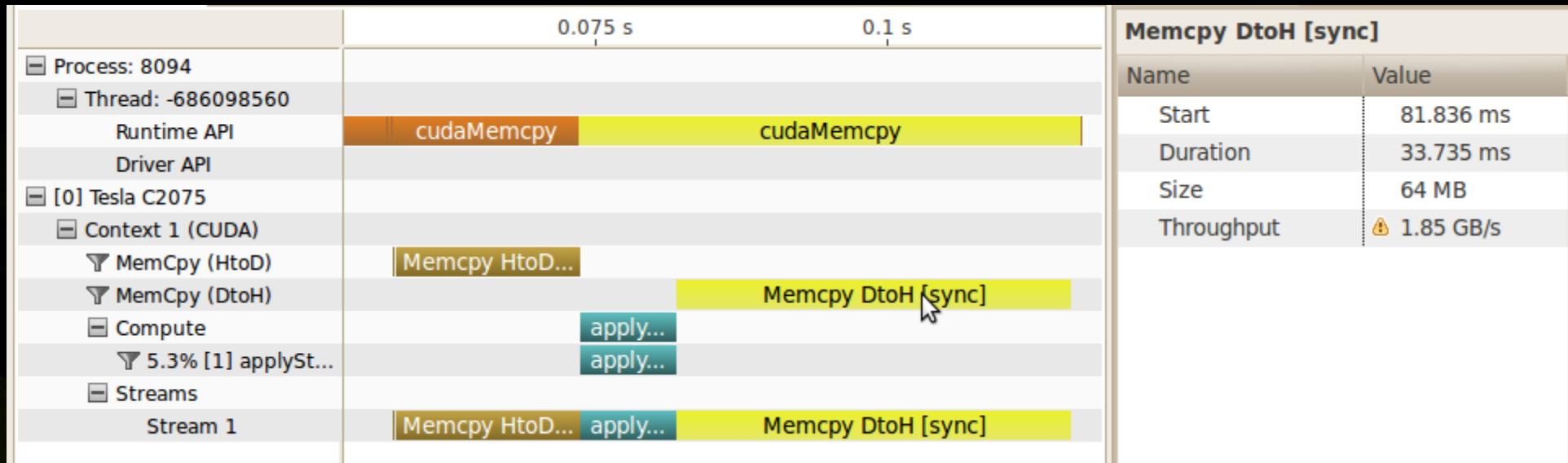


Kernel and  
memcpy  
details

# NVIDIA Visual Profiler



# Detecting Low Memory Throughput



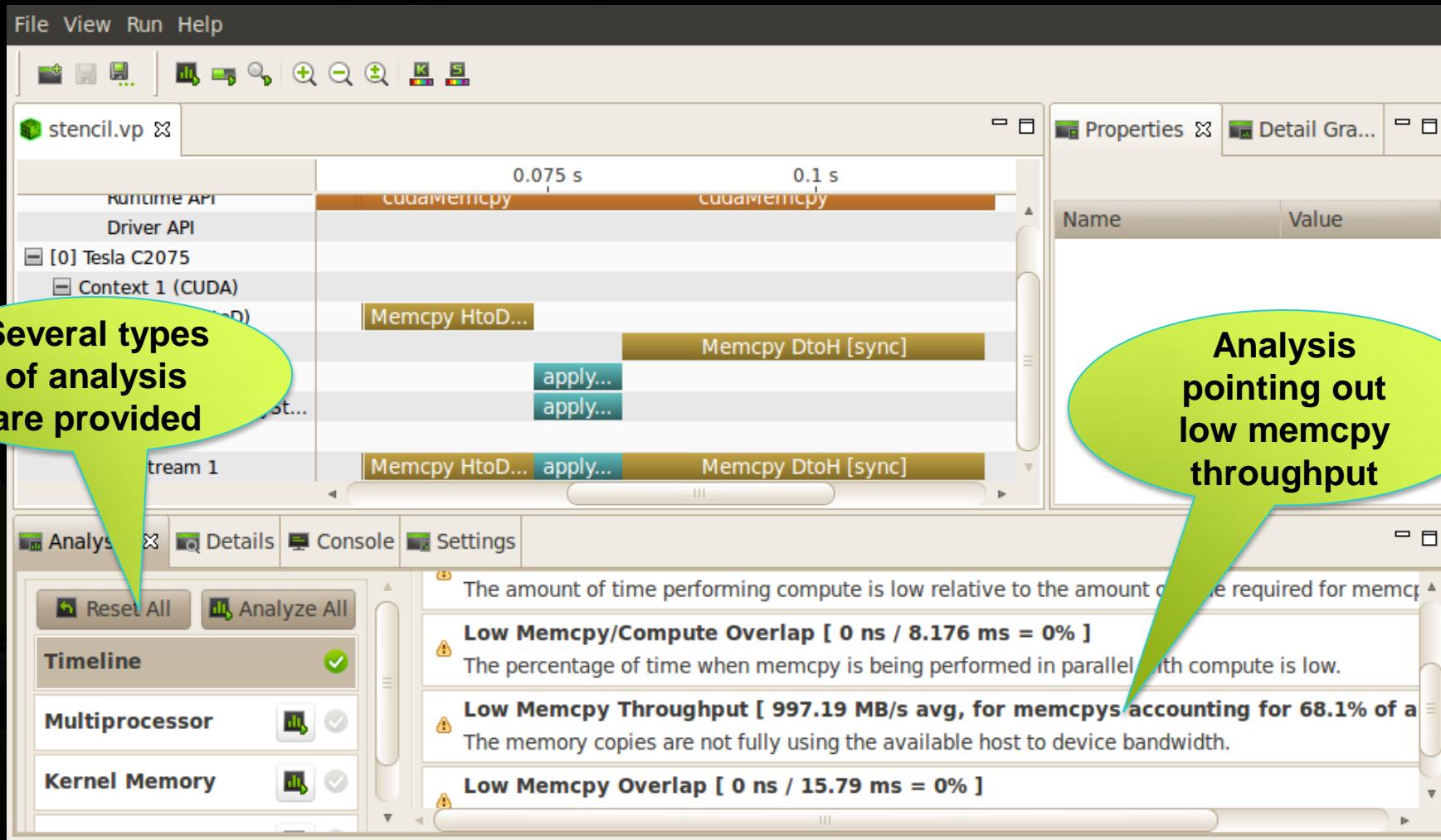
- Spend majority of time in data transfer
  - Often can be overlapped with preceding or following computation
- From timeline can see that throughput is low
  - PCIe x16 can sustain > 5GB/s

# Visual Profiler Analysis



- **How do we know when there is an optimization opportunity?**
  - Timeline visualization seems to indicate an opportunity
  - Documentation gives guidance and strategies for tuning
    - CUDA Best Practices Guide
    - CUDA Programming Guide
- **Visual Profiler analyzes your application**
  - Uses timeline and other collected information
  - Highlights specific guidance from Best Practices
  - Like having a customized Best Practices Guide for your application

# Visual Profiler Analysis



# Online Optimization Help

**Low Memcpy Throughput [ 997.19 MB/s avg, for memcpys accounting for 68.1% of all memcpy time ]**

The memory copies are not fully using the available host to device bandwidth.

[More...](#)

Search:  Go Scope: All topics

Content: Visual Profiler Optimization Guide

**Visual Profiler Optimization Guide** > **Memory Optimizations** > **Data Transfer Between Host and Device**

## Pinned Memory

Page-locked or pinned memory transfers attain the highest bandwidth between the host and the device. On PCIe ×16 Gen2 cards, for example, pinned memory can attain greater than 5 GBps transfer rates.

Pinned memory is allocated using the `cudaMallocHost()` or `cudaHostAlloc()` functions in the Runtime API. The `bandwidthTest.cu` program in the CUDA SDK shows how to use these functions as well as how to measure memory transfer performance.

Pinned memory should not be overused. Excessive use can reduce overall system performance because pinned memory is a scarce resource. How much is too much is difficult to tell in advance, so as with all optimizations, test the applications and the systems they run on for optimal performance parameters.

**Parent topic:** [Data Transfer Between Host and Device](#)

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Each analysis has link to Best Practices documentation

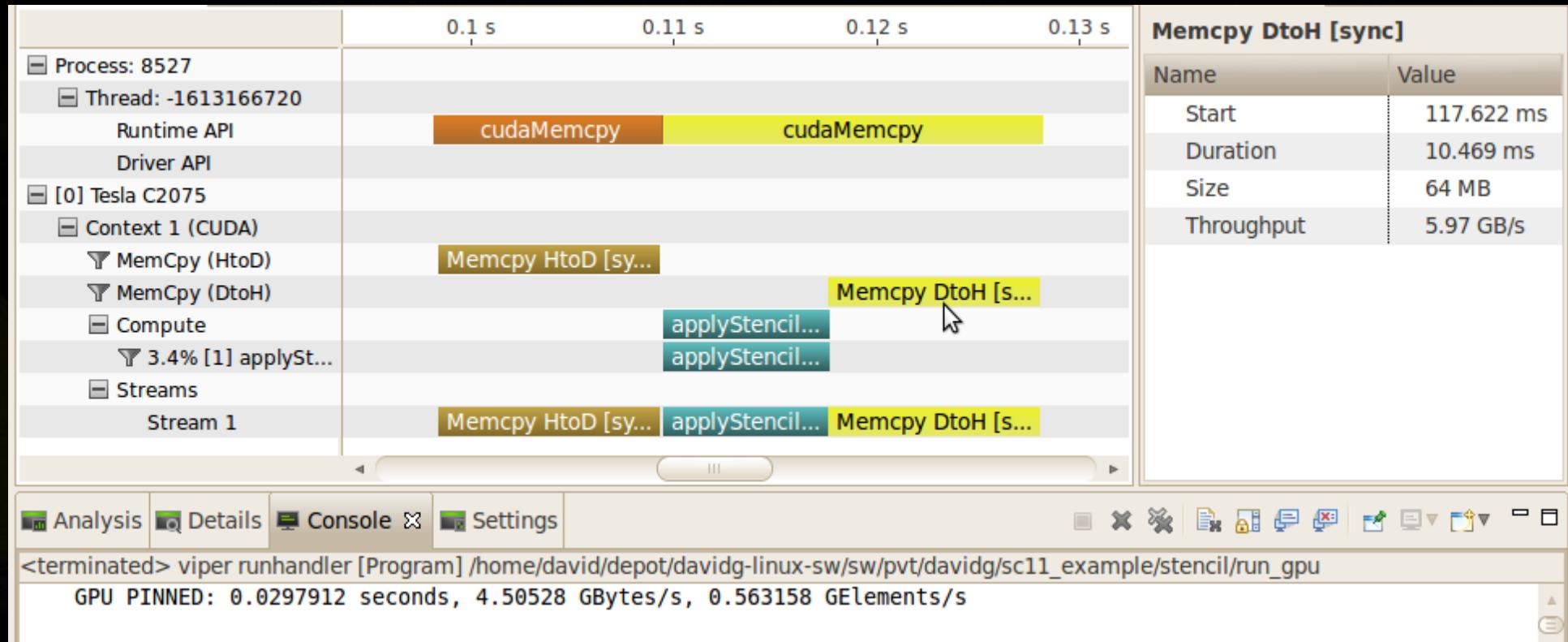
# Pinned CPU Memory Implementation

```
int main() {
    int size = N * sizeof(float);
    int wsize = (2 * RADIUS + 1) * sizeof(float);
    //allocate resources
    float *weights; cudaMallocHost(&weights, wsize);
    float *in;        cudaMallocHost(&in, size);
    float *out;       cudaMallocHost(&out, size);
    initializeWeights(weights, RADIUS);
    initializeArray(in, N);
    float *d_weights;   cudaMalloc(&d_weights);
    float *d_in;        cudaMalloc(&d_in);
    float *d_out;       cudaMalloc(&d_out);
    ...
}
```

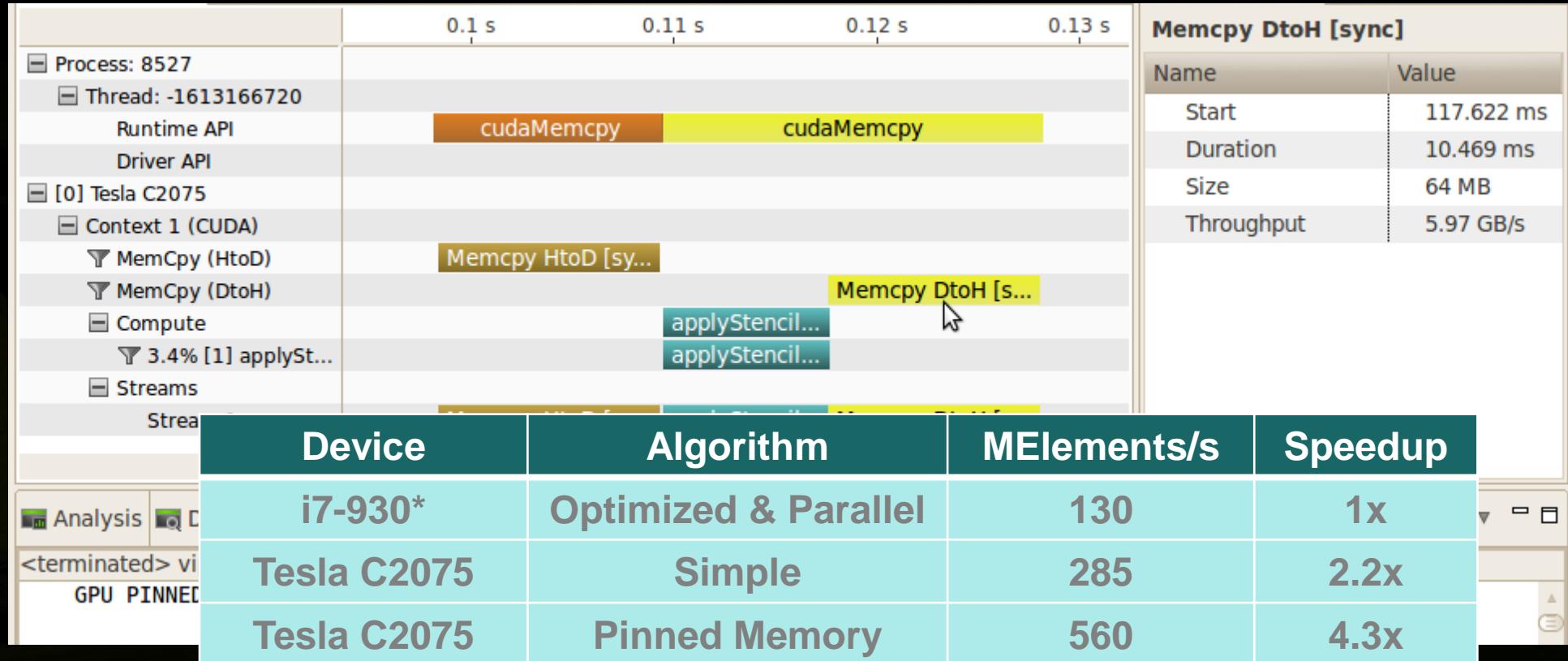
CPU allocations  
use pinned  
memory to enable  
fast memcpy

No other changes

# Pinned CPU Memory Result



# Pinned CPU Memory Result



\*4 cores + hyperthreading

# Application Optimization Process (Revisited)



- Identify Optimization Opportunities
  - 1D stencil algorithm
- Parallelize with CUDA, confirm functional correctness
  - Debugger
  - Memory Checker
- Optimize
  - Profiler (pinned memory)



# Application Optimization Process (Revisited)



- Identify Optimization Opportunities
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  - Memory Checker
- Optimize
  - Profiler (pinned memory)





## Low Memcpy/Compute Overlap [ 0 ns / 8.176 ms = 0% ]

The percentage of time when memcpy is being performed in parallel with compute is low.

[More...](#)



## Advanced optimization

- Larger time investment
- Potential for larger speedup

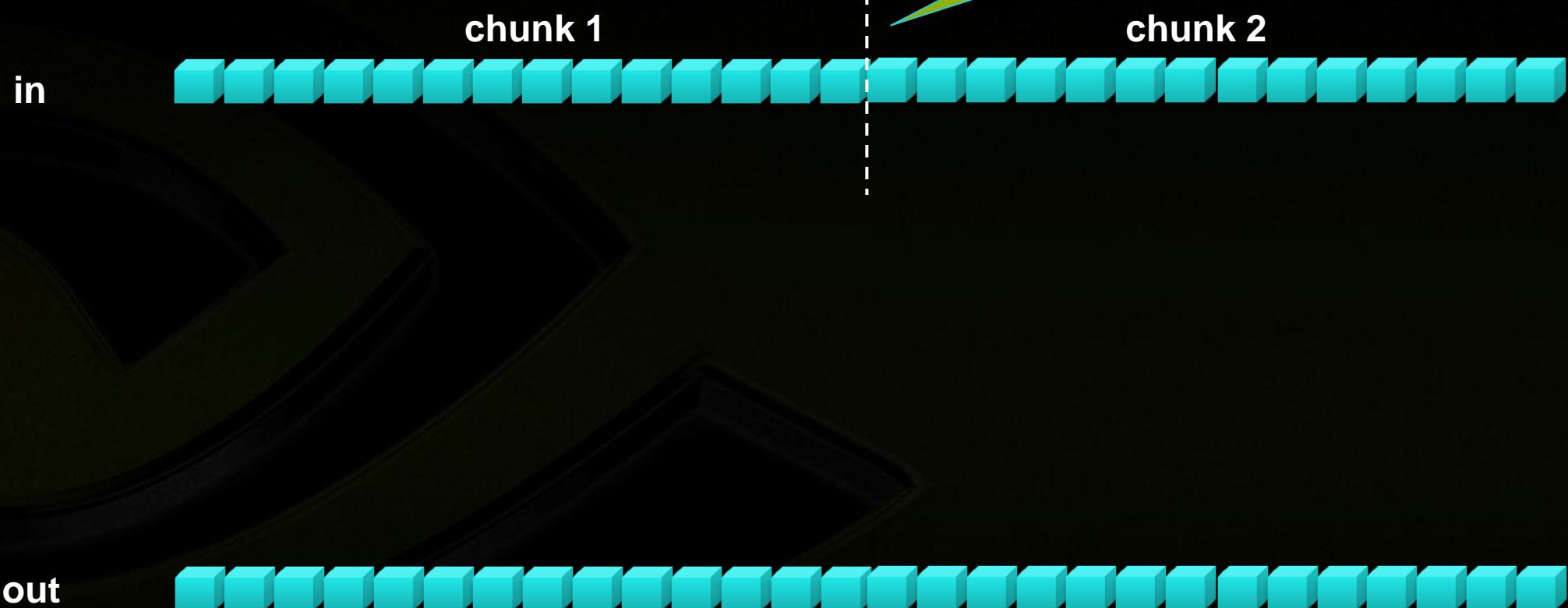
[Visual Profiler Optimization Guide](#) > [Memory Optimizations](#) > [Data Transfer Between Host and Device](#)

### Asynchronous Transfers and Overlapping Transfers with Computation

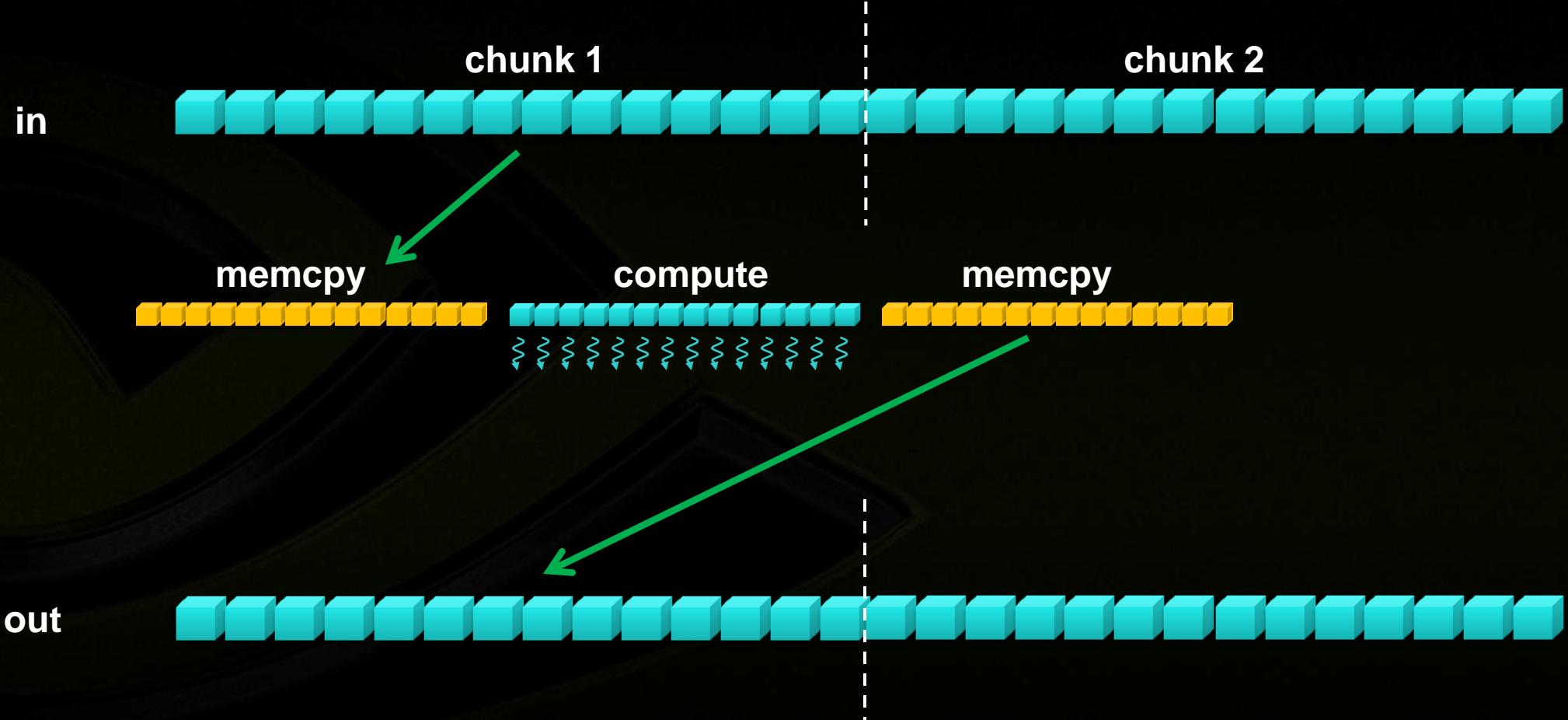
Data transfers between the host and the device using `cudaMemcpy()` are blocking transfers; that is, control is returned to the host thread only after the data transfer is complete. The `cudaMemcpyAsync()` function is a non-blocking variant of `cudaMemcpy()` in which control is returned immediately to the host thread. In contrast with `cudaMemcpy()`, the asynchronous transfer version *requires* pinned host memory (see [Pinned Memory](#)), and it contains an additional argument, a stream ID. A *stream* is simply a sequence of operations that are performed in order on the device. Operations in different streams can be interleaved and in some cases overlapped—a property that can be used to hide data transfers between the host and the device.

Asynchronous transfers enable overlap of data transfers with computation in two different ways. On all CUDA-enabled devices, it is possible to overlap host computation with asynchronous data transfers and with device computations. For example, [Overlapping computation and data transfers](#) demonstrates how host computation in the

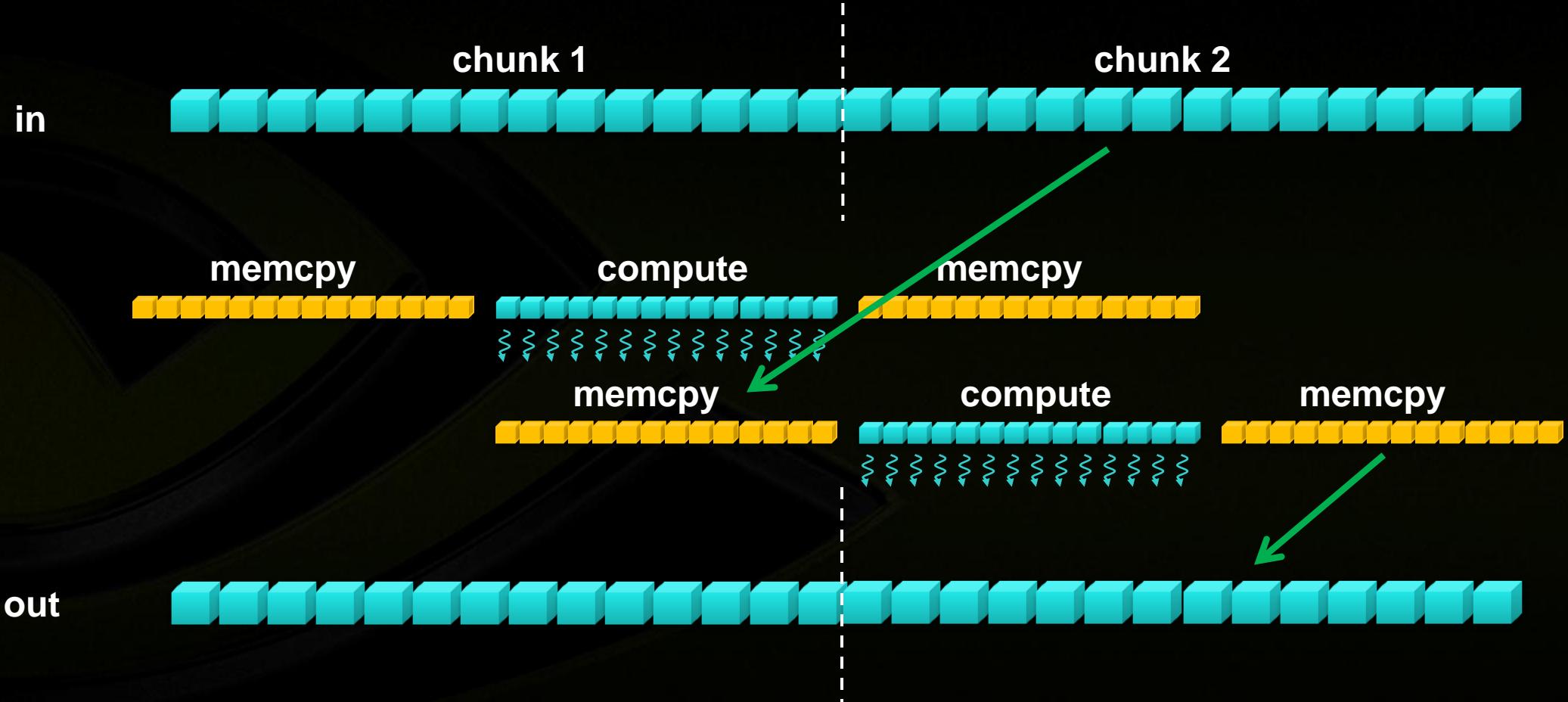
# Data Partitioning Example



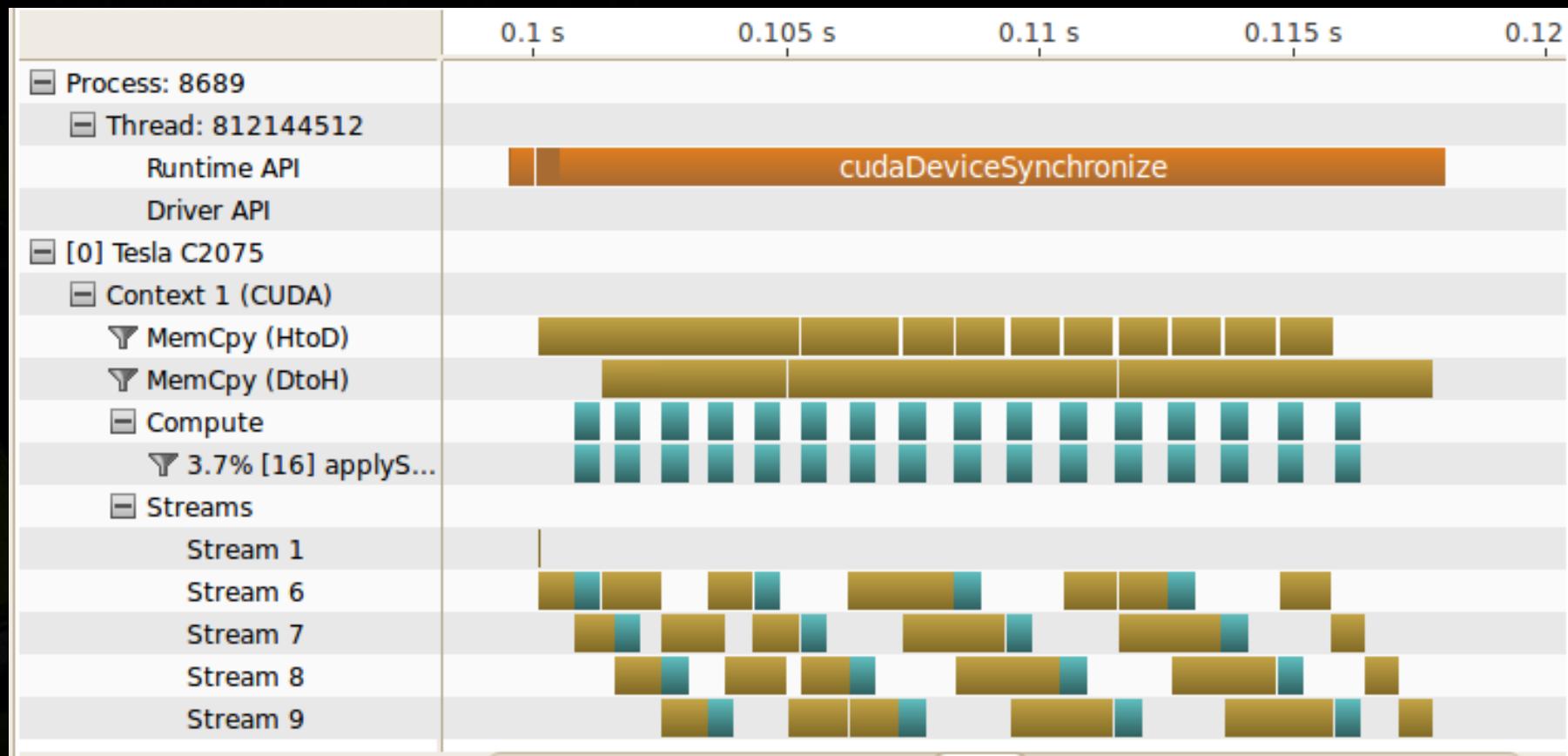
# Data Partitioning Example



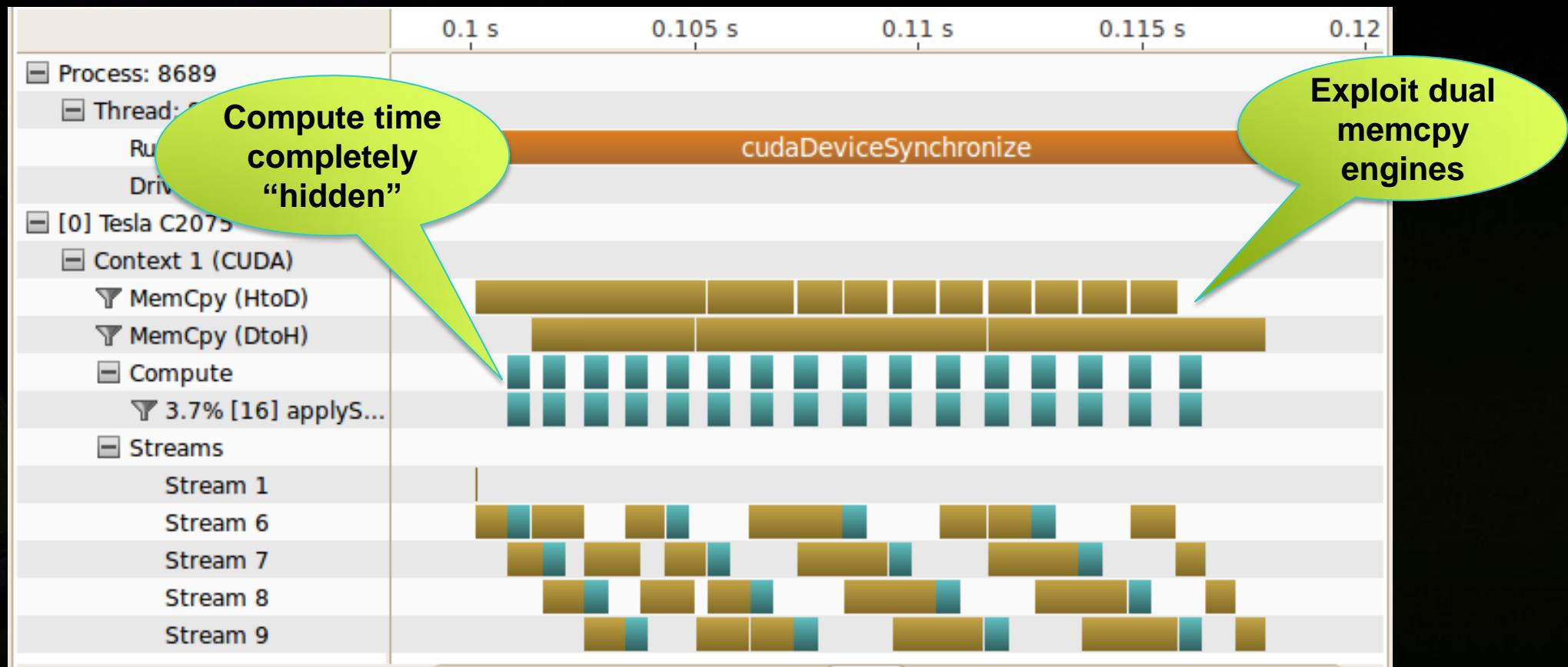
# Data Partitioning Example



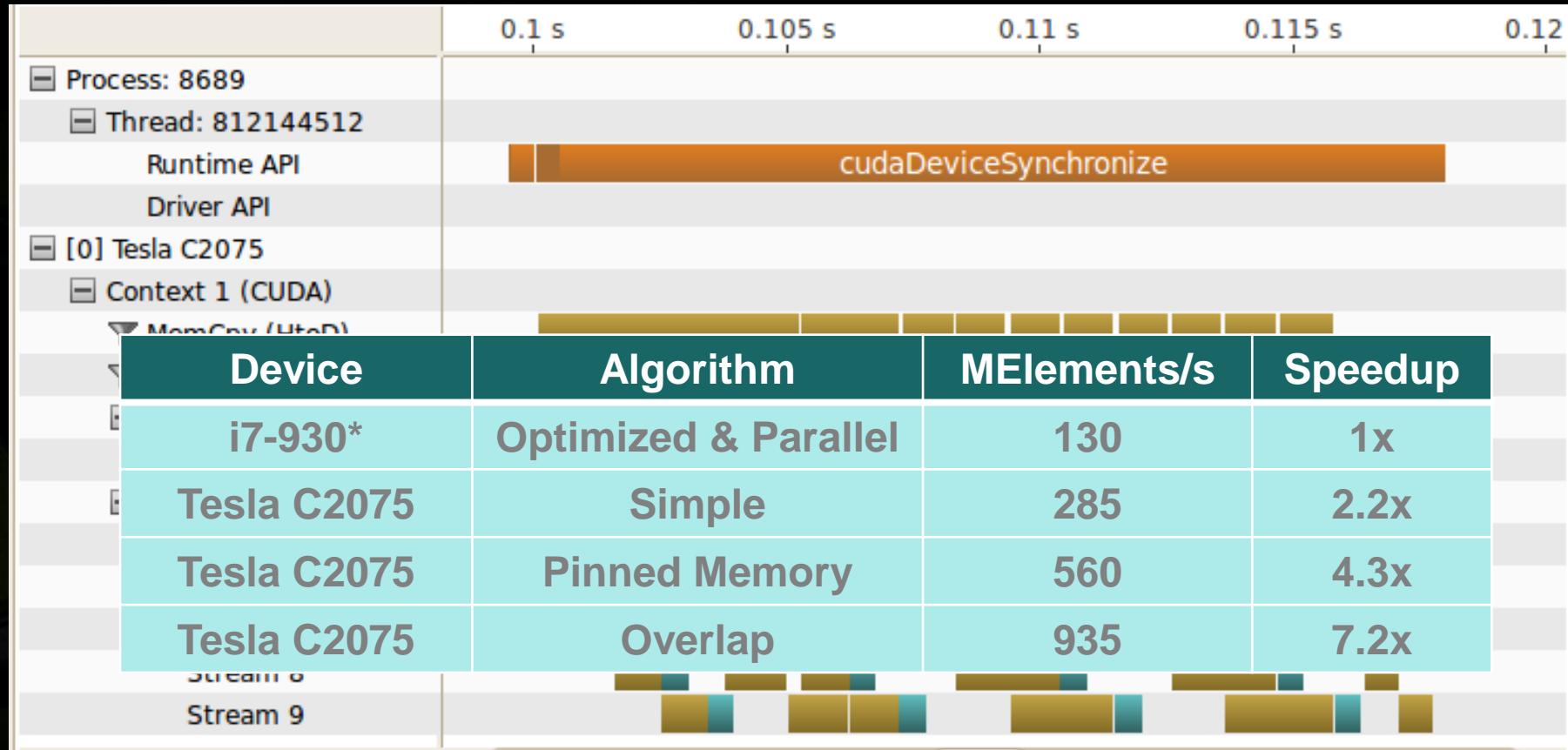
# Overlapped Compute/Memcpy



# Overlapped Compute/Memcpy

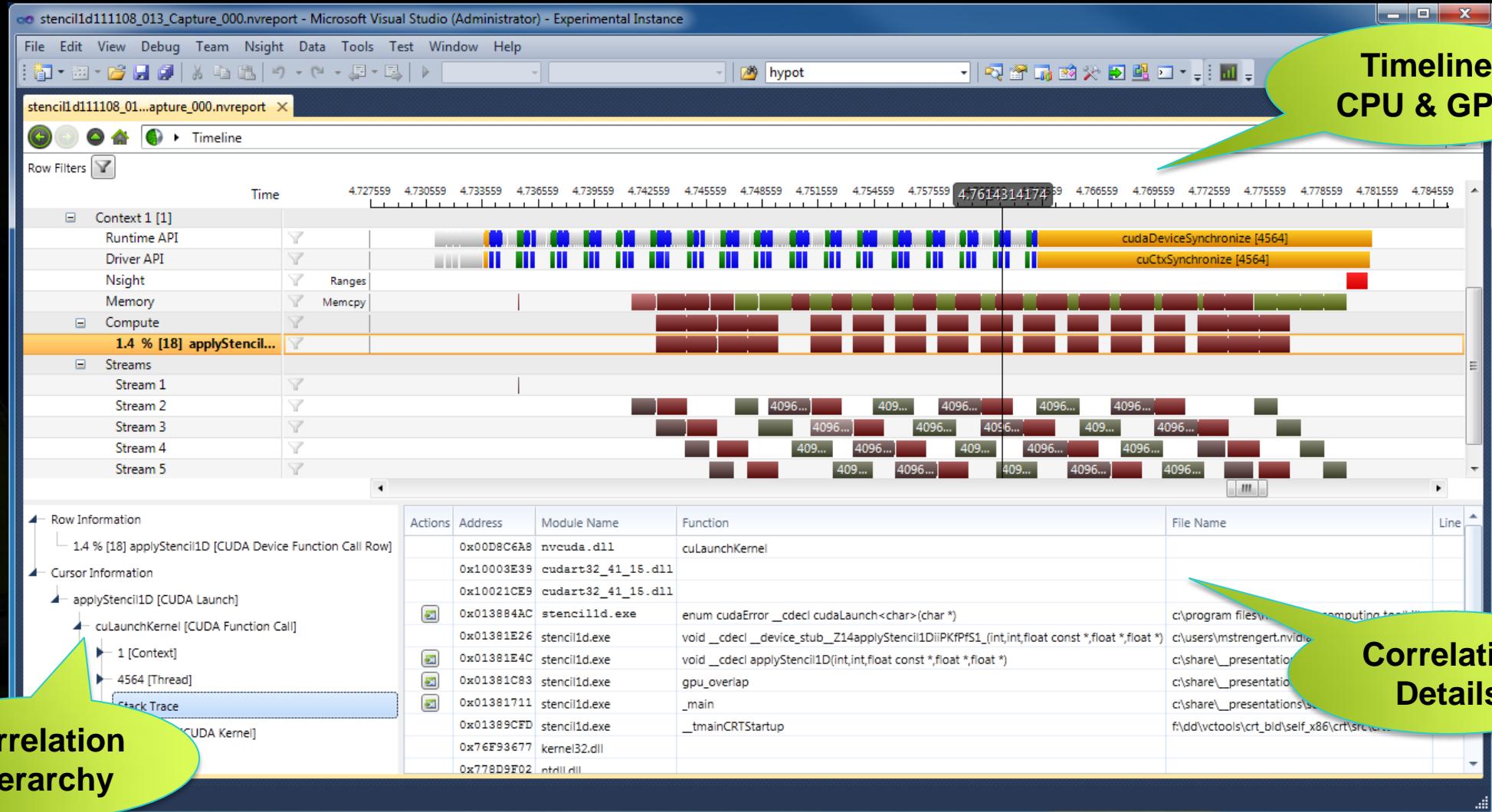


# Overlapped Compute/Memcpy Result



\*4 cores + hyperthreading

# Parallel Nsight For Visual Studio



# Parallel Nsight For Visual Studio



stencil1d111108\_015\_Capture\_000.nvreport - Microsoft Visual Studio (Administrator) - Experimental Instance

File Edit View Debug Team Nsight Data Tools Test Window Help

hypot

Filter

Viewing: 18 / 18

Function Name

applyStencil1D

applyStencil1D

Drag a column header and d

Instruction, Branch, Memory and Other Analysis

applyStencil1D [CUDA Launch]

applyStencil1D [CUDA Kernel]

Experiment Results

- CUDA Occupancy
- CUDA Instruction Statistics
- CUDA Branch Statistics
- CUDA Issue Efficiency
- CUDA Achieved Flops
- CUDA Memory Statistics

View By: Size

Kernel

Global: 33.03 MReq, 5.87 GB

Local: 0.00 Req, 0.00 B

ATOMs: 0.00 Req, 0.00 B

REDs: 0.00 Req, 0.00 B

Shared: 0.00 Req, 0.00 B

Texture: 0.00 Req, 0.00 B

L1 Cache: 98.8 %, 147.84 MB

L2 Cache: 2.6 %, 144.00 MB

Shared Memory

System Memory

Device Memory

Overview Global Local Atomics Shared Texture Caches Buffers

| Name            | Total         | Per Warp | Per Second       |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|------------------|
| Global          |               |          |                  |
| Requests        | 33,030,140.00 | 63.00    | 1,321,830,000.00 |
| Loads           | 32,505,860.00 | 62.00    | 1,300,849,000.00 |
| Stores          | 524,288.00    | 1.00     | 20,981,430.00    |
| Transactions    | 49,283,040.00 | 94.00    | 1,972,253,000.00 |
| Loads           | 48,234,460.00 | 92.00    | 1,930,290,000.00 |
| Stores          | 1,048,574.00  | 2.00     | 41,962,780.00    |
| Size            | 5.87 GB       | 11.75 kB | 235.11 GB/s      |
| Loads           | 5.75 GB       | 11.50 kB | 230.11 GB/s      |
| Stores          | 128.00 MB     | 256.00 B | 5.00 GB/s        |
| Replay Overhead | 0.16 %        |          |                  |
| Local           |               |          |                  |
| Requests        | 0.00          | 0.00     | 0.00             |

Ready

51

# Application Optimization Process (Revisited)



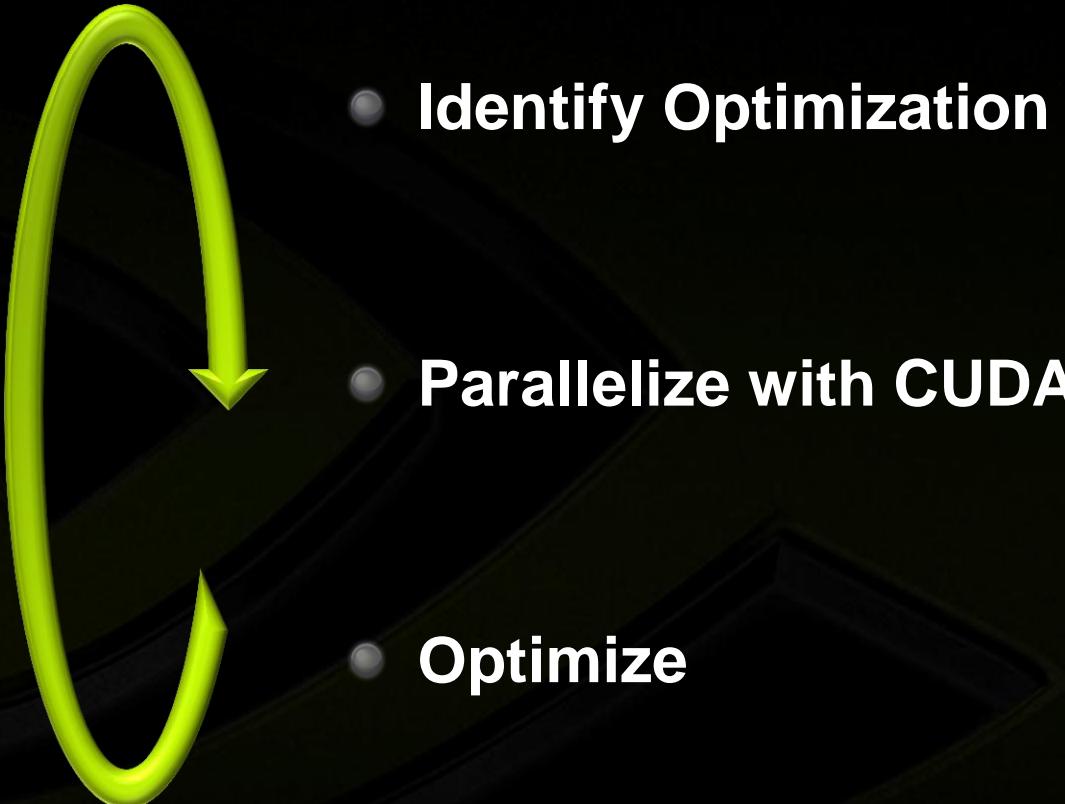
- Identify Optimization Opportunities
  - 1D stencil algorithm
- Parallelize with CUDA, confirm functional correctness
  - Debugger
  - Memory Checker
- Optimize
  - Profiler (pinned memory)
  - Profiler (overlap memcpy and compute)



# Iterative Optimization



- Identify Optimization Opportunities
- Parallelize with CUDA
- Optimize



# Optimization Summary



- Initial CUDA parallelization and functional correctness
  - 1-2 hours
  - 2.2x speedup
- Optimize memory throughput
  - 1-2 hours
  - 4.3x speedup
- Overlap compute and data movement
  - 1-2 days
  - 7.2x speedup

# Summary



- CUDA accelerates compute-intensive parts of your application
- Tools are available to help with:
  - Identifying optimization opportunities
  - Functional correctness
  - Performance optimization

## Get Started

- Download free CUDA Toolkit: [www.nvidia.com/getcuda](http://www.nvidia.com/getcuda)
- Join the community: [developer.nvidia.com/join](http://developer.nvidia.com/join)
- Check out the booth demo stations, experts table
- See Parallel Nsight at the Microsoft booth (#1601 – 4<sup>th</sup> floor bridge)
- Get stencil example: [developer.nvidia.com/sc11](http://developer.nvidia.com/sc11)

A large, metallic, three-dimensional NVIDIA logo watermark is positioned in the center of the slide. It features the iconic green and silver stylized 'N' shape with a textured, brushed metal finish. The logo is set against a dark, textured background.

**Questions?**

