



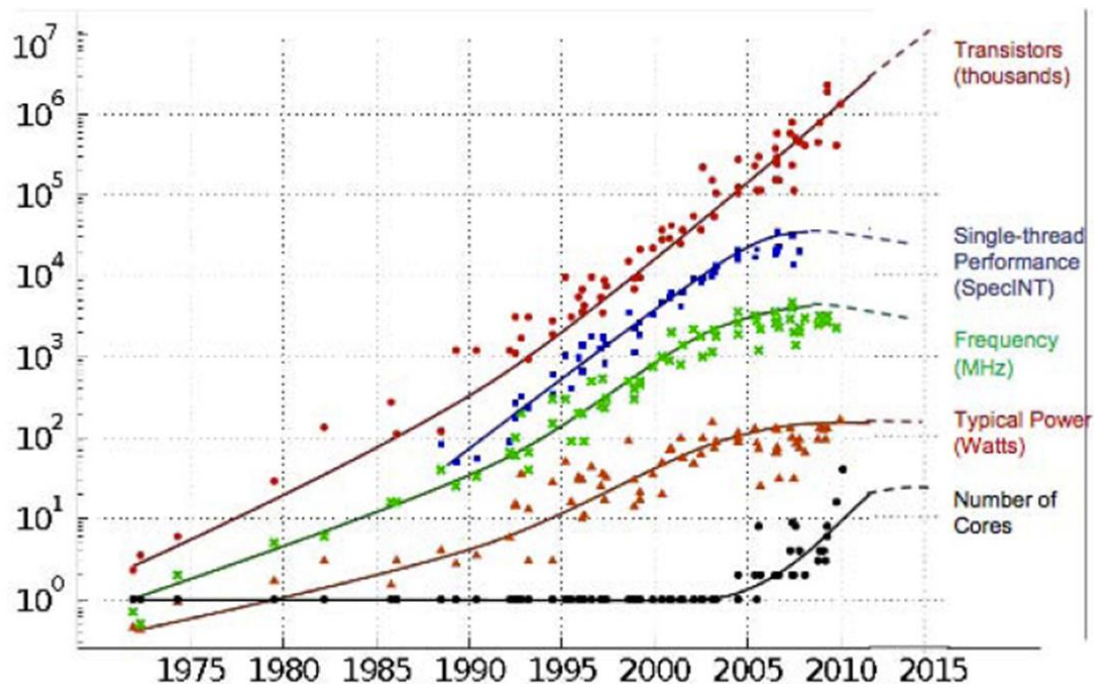
GPU Teaching Kit
Accelerated Computing



Introduction to GPU Computing

Naga Vydyanathan

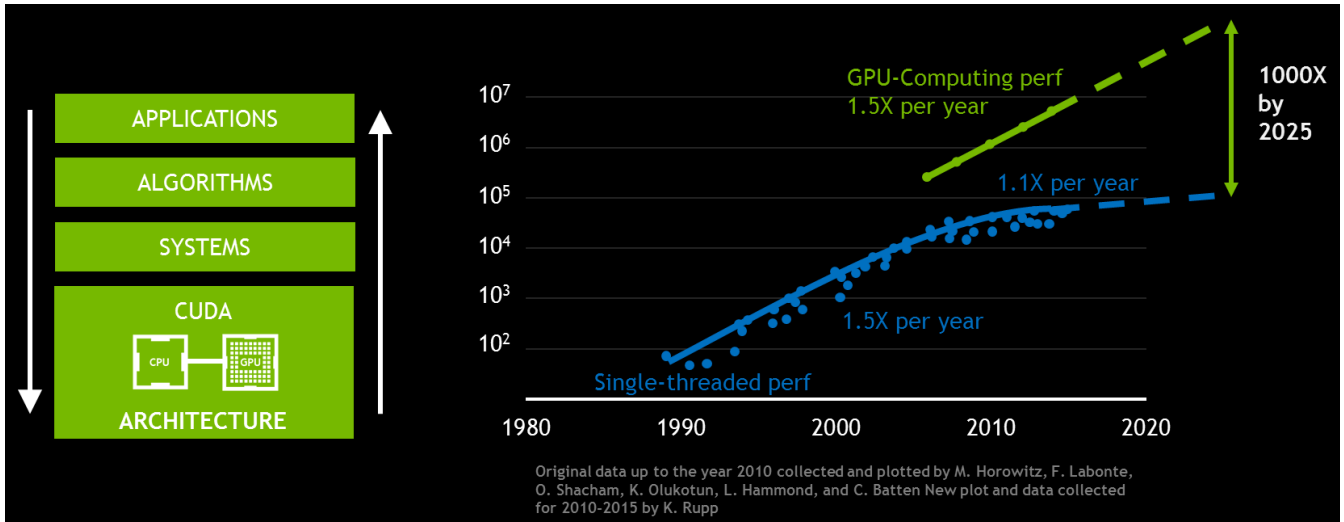
Processor Evolution Trends



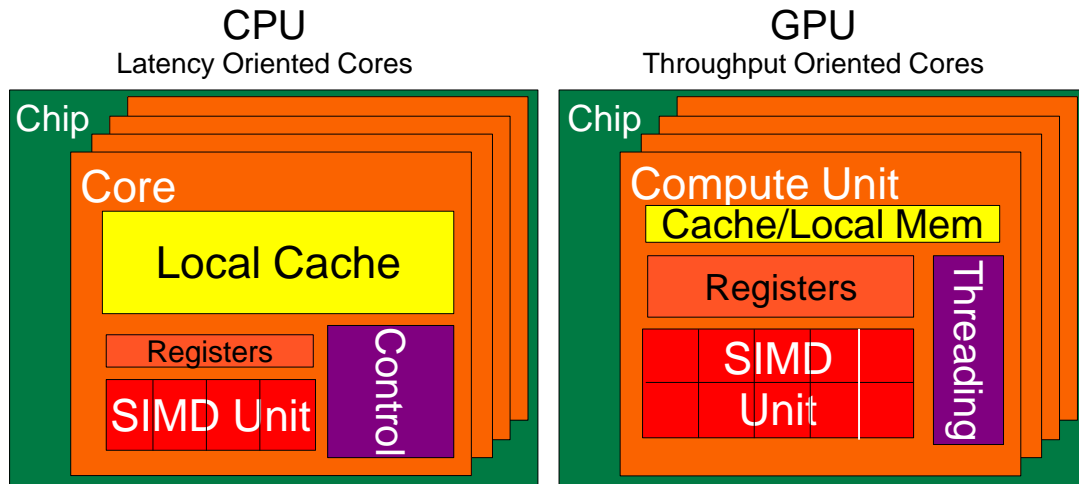
Original data collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond and C. Batten
Dotted line extrapolations by C. Moore

C Moore, *Data Processing in ExaScale-Class Computer Systems*, Salishan, April 2011

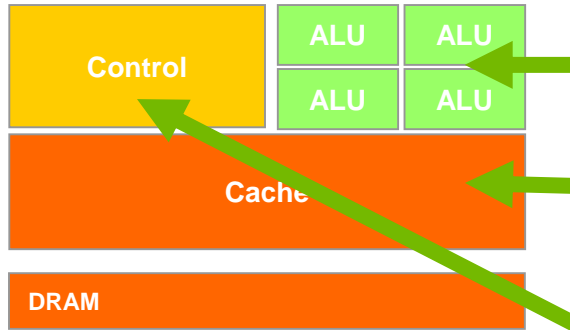
Rise of GPU Computing



CPU and GPU are designed very differently

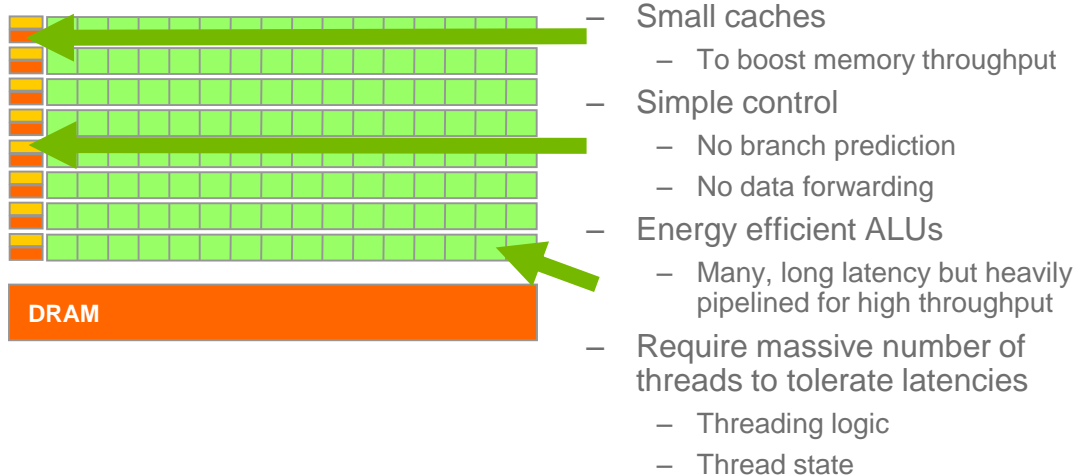


CPUs: Latency Oriented Design



- Powerful ALU
 - Reduced operation latency
- Large caches
 - Convert long latency memory accesses to short latency cache accesses
- Sophisticated control
 - Branch prediction for reduced branch latency
 - Data forwarding for reduced data latency

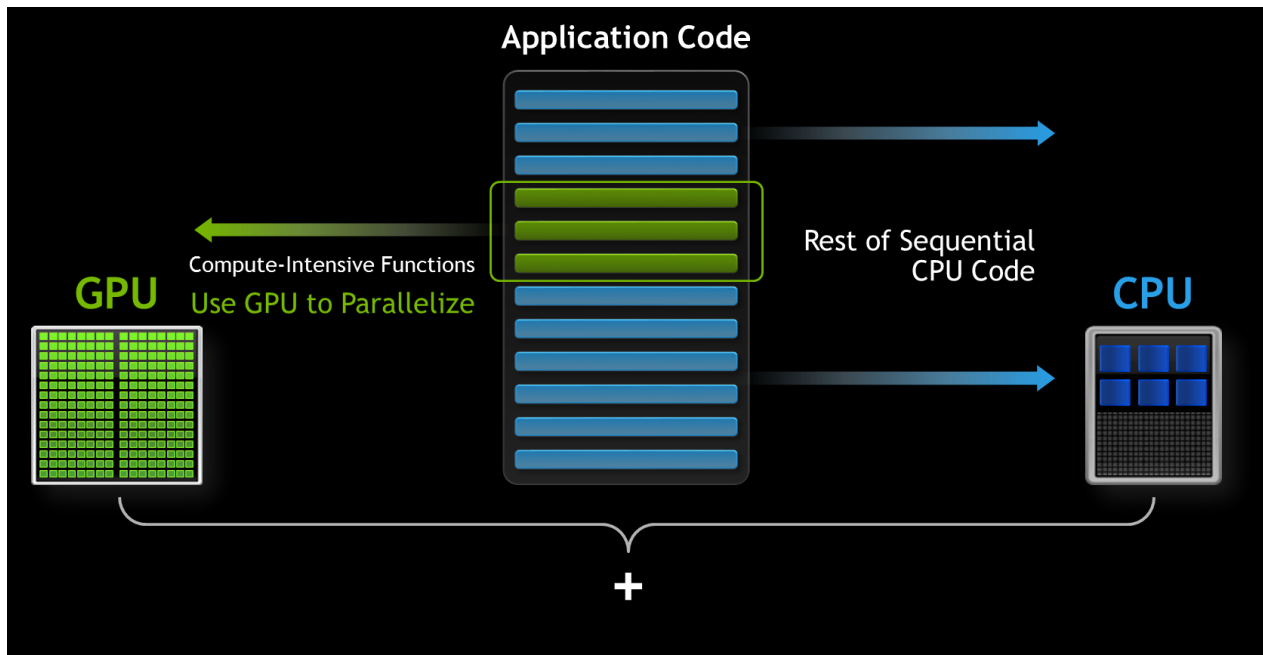
GPUs: Throughput Oriented Design



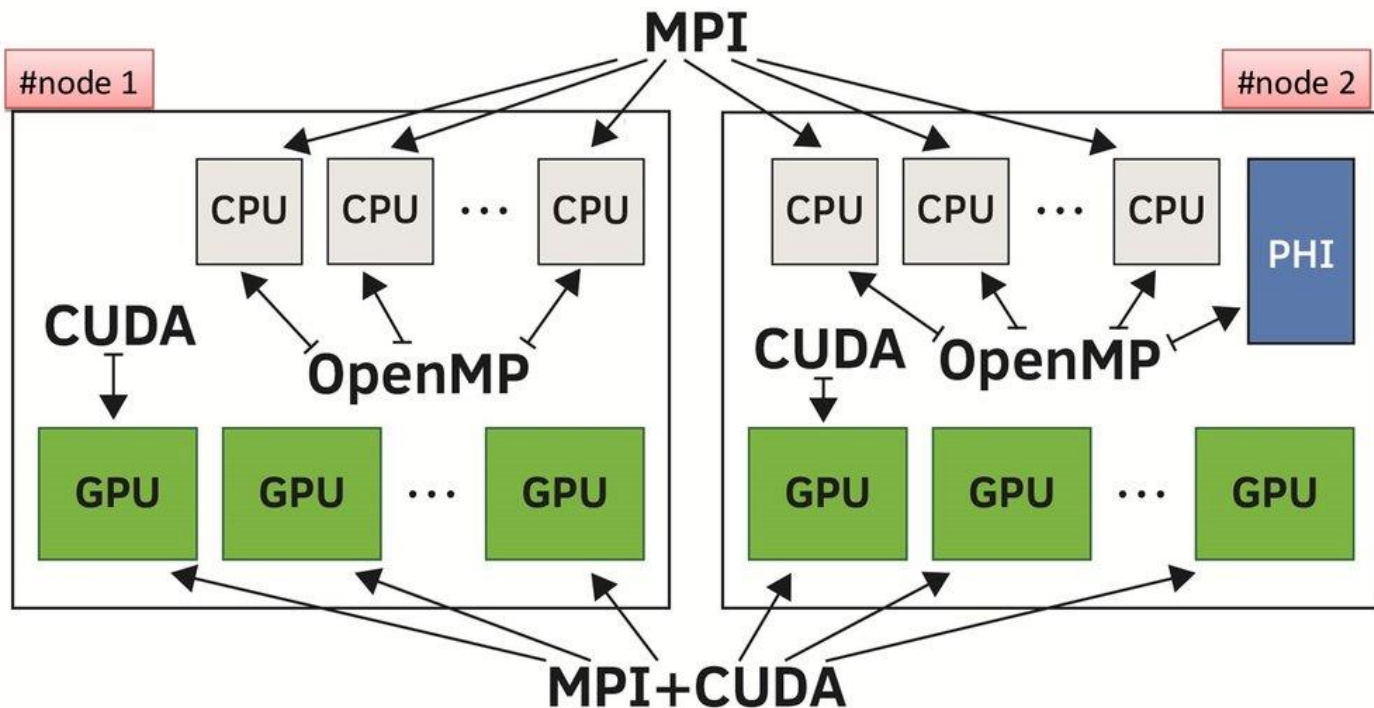
Winning Applications Use Both CPU and GPU

- CPUs for sequential parts where latency matters
 - CPUs can be 10X+ faster than GPUs for sequential code
- GPUs for parallel parts where throughput wins
 - GPUs can be 10X+ faster than CPUs for parallel code

Small changes, big speedup



Parallel technologies: levels of parallelism



How to control hybrid hardware:
MPI – OpenMP – CUDA – OpenCL ...

3 Ways to Accelerate Applications

Applications

Libraries

Easy to use
Most Performance

Compiler
Directives

Easy to use
Portable code

Programming
Languages

Most Performance
Most Flexibility

Libraries: Easy, High-Quality Acceleration

- **Ease of use:** Using libraries enables GPU acceleration without in-depth knowledge of GPU programming
- **“Drop-in”:** Many GPU-accelerated libraries follow standard APIs, thus enabling acceleration with minimal code changes
- **Quality:** Libraries offer high-quality implementations of functions encountered in a broad range of applications

GPU Accelerated Libraries

Linear Algebra
FFT, BLAS,
SPARSE, Matrix

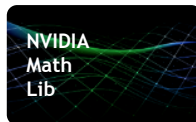


CUDA|tools



CUSP

Numerical & Math
RAND, Statistics



ArrayFire



Data Struct. & AI
Sort, Scan, Zero Sum



Visual Processing
Image & Video



Compiler Directives: Easy, Portable Acceleration

- **Ease of use:** Compiler takes care of details of parallelism management and data movement
- **Portable:** The code is generic, not specific to any type of hardware and can be deployed into multiple languages
- **Uncertain:** Performance of code can vary across compiler versions

OpenACC

- Compiler directives for C, C++, and FORTRAN

```
#pragma acc parallel loop  
copyin(input1[0:inputLength],input2[0:inputLength]),  
copyout(output[0:inputLength])  
for(i = 0; i < inputLength; ++i) {  
    output[i] = input1[i] + input2[i];  
}
```

Programming Languages: Most Performance and Flexible Acceleration

- **Performance:** Programmer has best control of parallelism and data movement
- **Flexible:** The computation does not need to fit into a limited set of library patterns or directive types
- **Verbose:** The programmer often needs to express more details

GPU Programming Languages

Numerical analytics ▶

MATLAB Mathematica, LabVIEW

Fortran ▶

CUDA Fortran

C/C++ ▶

CUDA C/C++

Python ▶

PyCUDA, Copperhead, Numba

F# ▶

Alea.cuBase

Session Outline (HPC)

Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to Heterogeneous Parallel Computing• How to program GPUs
Understanding OpenACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits of using OpenACC• Understanding OpenACC compute directives• Applying OpenACC to a simple program• Explicit data management in OpenACC• Data movement and loop optimizations
OpenACC Hands-on	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guided hands-on on applying OpenACC to conjugate gradient
GPU Computing with CUDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to CUDA C• CUDA memory model• CUDA thread model
CUDA Hands-on	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guided hands-on on CUDA acceleration of XXX

Session Goals

- Learn how to program GPUs using OpenACC and CUDA
- Learn how to profile, analyze and optimize for GPU performance

Acknowledgement

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