

GPU Programming with Accelerate

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NVIDIA RTX 2060, c. 2019

Auto-Extreme Technology
with Super Alloy Power II

VR Friendly HDMI ports

A metal frame increases structural
integrity

MaxContact Technology

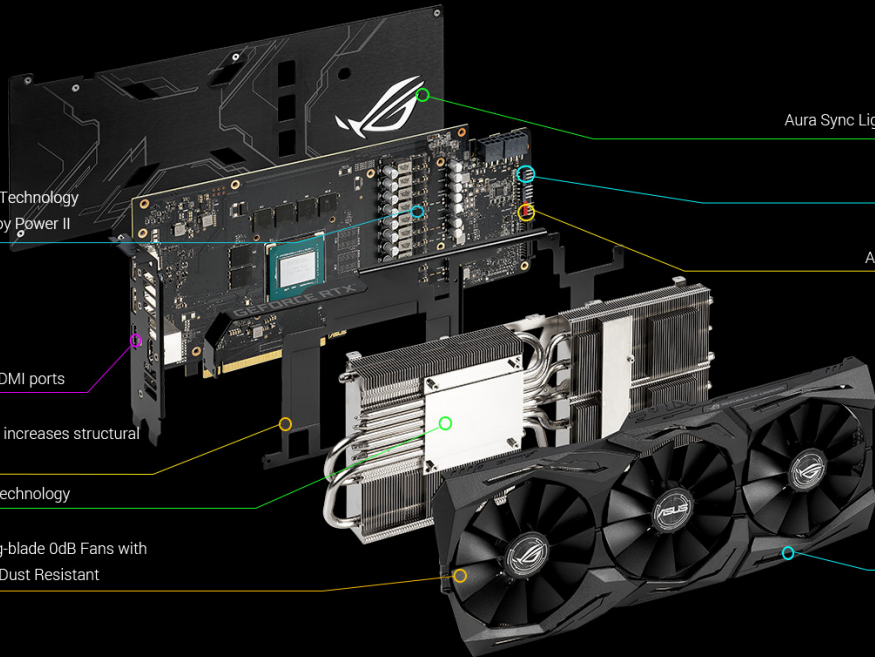
Patented Wing-blade 0dB Fans with
IP5X-certified Dust Resistant

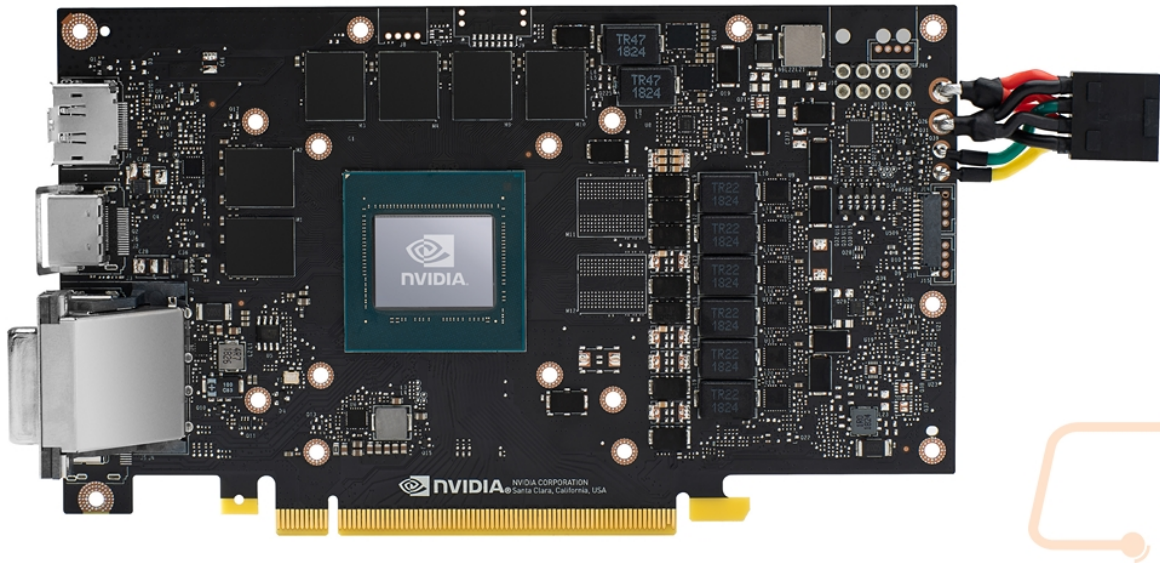
Aura Sync Lighting Backplate

FanConnect II

Aura RGB Header

Aura Sync





6 GB GDDR6 (space for 8 GB) 192 bits (32/chip) @ 1.75 GHz = 336 Gb/s

NVIDIA Turing TU106-200A

10.8G trans., 12 nm (TSMC)

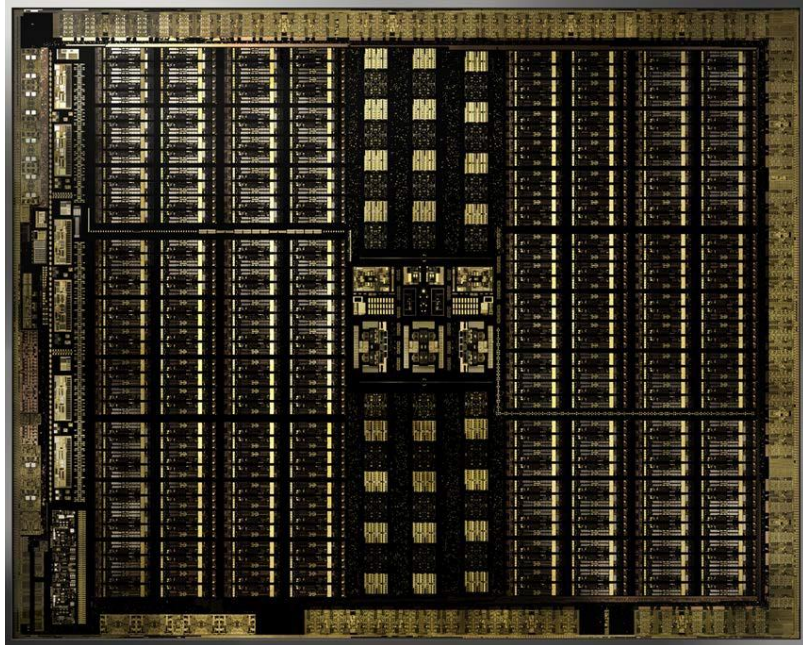
445 mm², 160 W

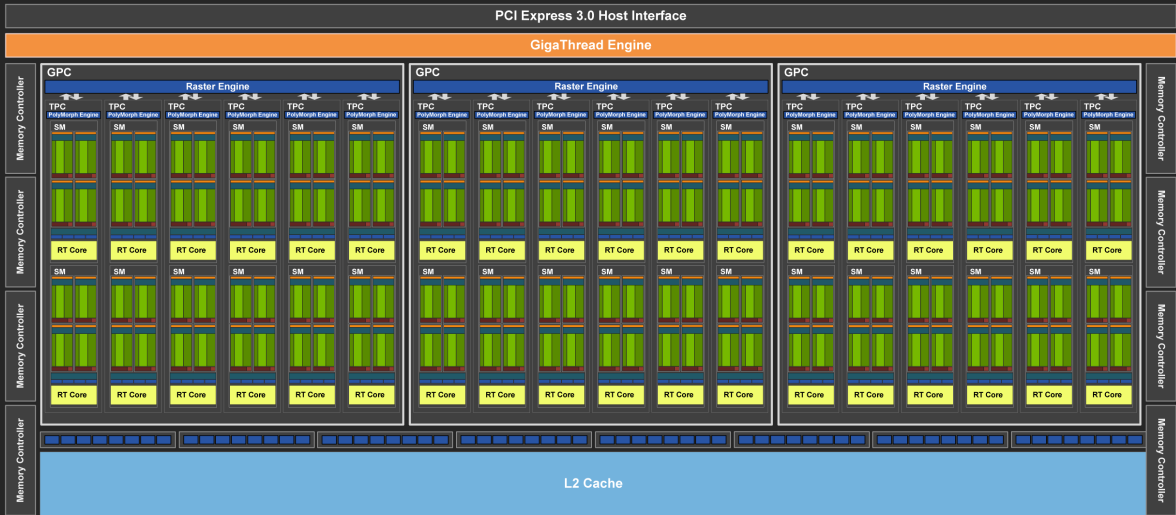
- 3 Graphics Processing Clusters
- 5 Texture Processing Clusters
- 2 Streaming Multiprocessors
- 64 CUDA Cores
- 256 KB Register file
- 96 KB L1/shared memory
- 4 MB L2 Cache
- 8 32-bit Memory Controllers

1920 CUDA cores (30 × 64)

12.9 TFLOPS @ FP16

(Die photo is a TU102)





My TU106 only enables 5 of 6 TPCs per GPC and 6 of 8 memory controllers

NVIDIA Turing Streaming Multiprocessor

30 on my TU106-200A

64 + 32 KB L1 Data Cache/shared memory

4 Processing blocks

16 FP32 + 16 INT32 ("CUDA") Cores

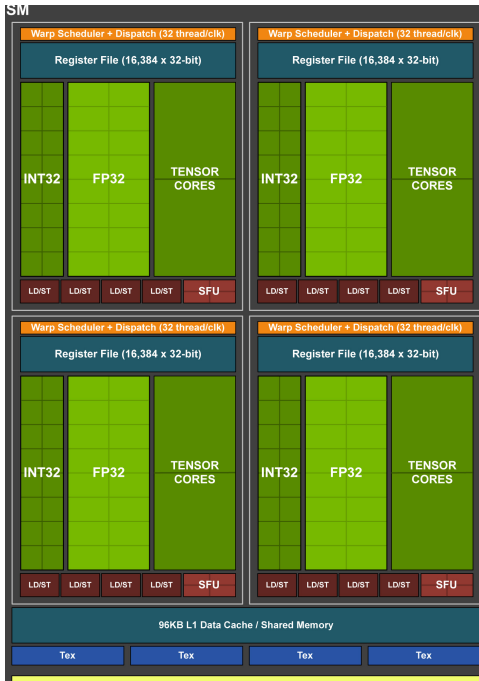
1 Warp Scheduler

1 Dispatch unit

64 KB (32 × 16K) Register file

Warp Scheduler + Dispatch unit issues one instruction across *all* 16 CUDA cores

Scheduler manages many (768) threads (simultaneous multithreading "hyperthreading"), interleaves their execution based on data availability (from memory)



Processing Block

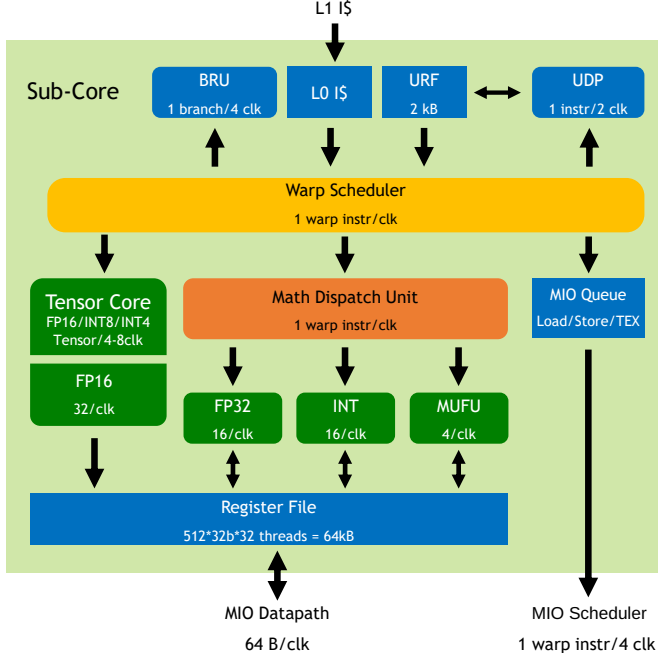
Warp scheduler issues 1 instruction per clock cycle

Warp = 32 parallel threads

Instruction: Math, Branch (BRU), Memory (MIO), or Tensor

Math instructions can use 16 FP32 pipelines, 16 INT32 pipelines, or 4 MUFU (miscellaneous transcendental) pipelines

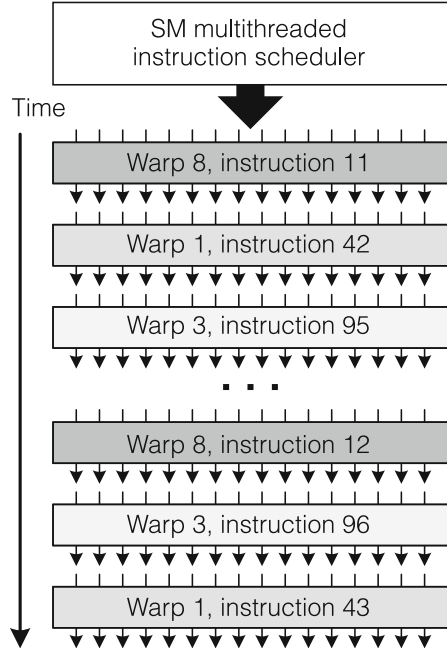
Source: Burgess, HotChips 2019



Warp Scheduling

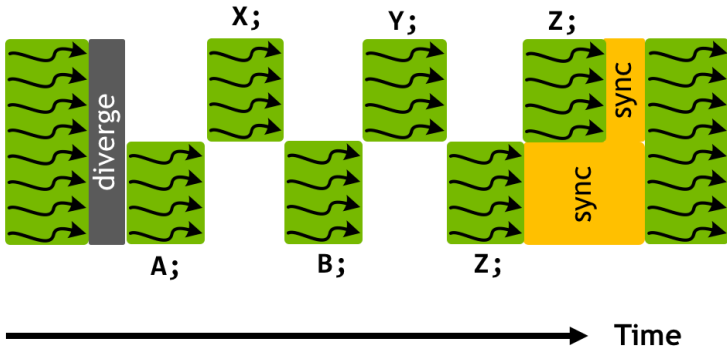
Scheduler selects a ready-to-run instruction from one of the 32 threads in the warp

source: Lindholm et al. IEEE Micro 2008



Handling Conditionals

```
if (threadIdx.x < 4) {  
    A;  
    B;  
} else {  
    X;  
    Y;  
}  
Z;  
__syncwarp()
```



Source: NVIDIA Tesla Whitepaper, 2017

The Accelerate Package: Parallel Arrays (GPU-accelerated)

Deeply embedded domain-specific language for array computations

Library compiles your code JIT-like to the target, e.g., GPUs through CUDA

<https://hackage.haskell.org/package/accelerate>

<https://github.com/AccelerateHS/accelerate/>

<http://developer.nvidia.com/cuda-downloads>

`apt install cuda-10 nvidia-cuda-toolkit`

stack.yaml

extra-deps:

- accelerate-1.3.0.0
- accelerate-llvm-native-1.3.0.0
- accelerate-llvm-ptx-1.3.0.0
- accelerate-llvm-1.3.0.0
- cuda-0.10.2.0
- nvvm-0.10.0.0

package.yaml

executables:

fwaccel:

ghc-options:

- -threaded
- -rtsopts
- -with-rtsopts=-N
- -dynamic # for llvm-native

dependencies:

- accelerate
- accelerate-llvm-ptx # CUDA GPU
- accelerate-llvm-native # LLVM

Import the Accelerate Package

```
import Data.Array.Accelerate as A           -- Construct computations  
import Data.Array.Accelerate.Interpreter -- Run them locally
```

or

```
import Data.Array.Accelerate as A           -- Construct computations  
import Data.Array.Accelerate.LLVM.PTX      -- Run them on the GPU
```

or

```
import Data.Array.Accelerate as A           -- Construct computations  
import Data.Array.Accelerate.LLVM.Native  -- Using LLVM on the CPU
```

The Array Type: Includes the number of dimensions

Similar to Repa, but no representation argument. Same shape type trick:

```
{--# LANGUAGE TypeOperators #-}
```

```
data Array shape elements
```

```
data Z = Z -- Zero-dimensional: a scalar
```

```
data tail :: head = tail :: head -- head: type of the dimension (Int)
```

```
type DIM0 = Z -- Scalar
```

```
type DIM1 = DIM0 :: Int -- Vector
```

```
type DIM2 = DIM1 :: Int -- 2D Matrix
```

```
type DIM3 = DIM2 :: Int -- 3D Array
```

```
type Scalar e = Array DIM0 e
```

```
type Vector e = Array DIM1 e
```

```
type Matrix e = Array DIM2 e
```

First Example

```
ghci> :t fromList
```

```
fromList :: (Shape sh, Elt e) => sh -> [e] -> Array sh e
```

```
ghci> fromList (Z:.10) [1..10] :: Vector Int
```

```
Vector (Z :. 10) [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
```

```
ghci> let arr = fromList (Z:.3:.5) [1..] :: Array DIM2 Int
```

```
ghci> arr
```

```
Matrix (Z :. 3 :. 5)
```

```
[ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  
  6,  7,  8,  9, 10,  
 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
```

```
ghci> :t indexArray
```

```
indexArray :: (Shape sh, Elt e) => Array sh e -> sh -> e
```

```
ghci> indexArray arr (Z:.2:.1)
```

```
12
```

Arrays of tuples

Array elements need to be “simple.” Int, Floats, Doubles, and tuples thereof.

```
ghci> fromList (Z::2::4) (Prelude.zip [1..] [2,4..])
ghci|                                     :: Matrix (Int, Int)
Matrix (Z :: 2 :: 4)
  [ (1,2), (2,4), (3,6), (4,8),
    (5,10), (6,12), (7,14), (8,16)]
```

Internally, arrays of tuples are turned into tuples of arrays

Running a computation

In general, you need to prepare data on the CPU, download it to the GPU, compile, download, and run your array code there, and then read the results back to the CPU.

```
A.map :: (Shape sh, Elt a, Elt b) -- Shape and element types
      => (Exp a -> Exp b)         -- Scalar computation in Acc world
      -> Acc (Array sh a)        -- Array in Acc world
      -> Acc (Array sh b)        -- Array in Acc world
use  :: Arrays arrays => arrays -> Acc arrays -- Copy to Acc world
run  :: Arrays a => Acc a -> a             -- Run Acc computation, copy back
```

```
ghci> let arr = fromList (Z:.3:.5) [1..] :: Matrix Int
ghci> run $ A.map (+1) (use arr)
Matrix (Z :. 3 :. 5)
  [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
    7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
   12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

Scalar Arrays

Accelerate operates mostly with arrays.

unit converts a conventional scalar (in Exp-land) into a 0-D array:

```
ghci> :t unit
unit :: Elt e => Exp e -> Acc (Scalar e)
ghci> run $ unit (3 + 1 :: Exp Int)
Scalar Z [4]
```

Indexing in Acc

indexArray works in normal-land; *!* works in Acc-land.

```
ghci> let arr = fromList (Z:.3:.5) [1..] :: Matrix Int
```

```
ghci> arr
```

```
Matrix (Z .. 3 .. 5)
```

```
  [ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  
    6,  7,  8,  9, 10,  
   11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
```

```
ghci> :t (!)
```

```
(!) :: (Shape sh, Elt e) => Acc (Array sh e) -> Exp sh -> Exp e
```

```
ghci> :t index2
```

```
index2 :: Elt i => Exp i -> Exp i -> Exp ((Z .. i) .. i)
```

```
ghci> run $ unit (use arr ! index2 2 1)
```

```
Scalar Z [12]
```

Initializing Arrays in Acc-land

```
ghci> :t generate
```

```
generate
```

```
  :: (Shape sh, Elt a) =>
```

```
    Exp sh -> (Exp sh -> Exp a) -> Acc (Array sh a)
```

```
ghci> :t unlift
```

```
unlift :: Unlift c e => c (Plain e) -> e
```

```
ghci> run $ generate (index2 3 5)
```

```
ghci|  (\ix -> let Z:.y:.x = unlift ix :: Z :: Exp Int :: Exp Int
```

```
ghci|           in x + 10 * y)
```

```
Matrix (Z :: 3 :: 5)
```

```
  [ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,
```

```
    10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
```

```
    20, 21, 22, 23, 24]
```

```

type Weight = Int32
type Graph = Array DIM2 Weight
step :: Acc (Scalar Int) -> Acc Graph -> Acc Graph
step k g = generate (shape g) sp where
    k' = the k    --- Pass index as scalar array: avoids kernel recompilation
    sp :: Exp DIM2 -> Exp Weight
    sp ix = let (Z :: i :: j) = unlift ix --- Get index
            in A.min (g ! (index2 i j))
                    (g ! (index2 i k') + g ! (index2 k' j))

shortestPathsAcc :: Int -> Acc Graph -> Acc Graph
shortestPathsAcc n g0 = foldl1 (>->) steps g0 --- Pipeline operator
    where steps :: [ Acc Graph -> Acc Graph ]
            steps = [ step (unit (constant k)) | k <- [0 .. n-1] ]

shortestPaths :: Graph -> Graph
shortestPaths g0 = run (shortestPathsAcc n (use g0))
    where Z :: _ :: n = arrayShape g0

```