

Lecture 9

Computations on graphics processors

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This lecture:

Plan for this part of the course

GPU evolution

GPU architecture

A first intro to general computing solutions with GPUs





Lectures:

9. GPU evolution and architecture

10. Intro to CUDA

11. CUDA memory, threads, synchonization

12. More CUDA, sorting on GPU

13. Intro to OpenCL. Computing with shaders







Labs: 4. CUDA **5. Image filter with CUDA** 6. OpenCL

No lab reports, demonstrations in the lab







Literature for this part: **ATTACK IN PACKS**

BRAND NEW FOR THIS YEAR!

Available at Bokakademin Inexpensive!

Also on-line (free)





Official version: 100kr Pre-print copies (with typos): 80kr Online version here: http://computer-graphics.se/ TDDD56/ You decide what you need!





Questions

1. How can a GPU be much faster than a CPU?

- 2. Why is the G80 so much faster than the previous GPUs (e.g. 7000 series)?
- 3. A texturing unit provides access to texture memory. What more is it than just another memory?

4. What current trend is driven by the GPU evolution?







The decline of CPU evolution

Three "walls":

Tenessee Waltz

Max Wall

Wall-E







The decline of CPU evolution

Three "walls":

Power wall

Memory wall

ILP wall

• Clock frequency can no longer go up

• The memory architecture is insufficient

Attempts to parallelize have failed



Power wall

13% higher frequency = 73% more (almost double) double power consumption!





Power wall

Reverse reasoning: Lower frequency a little, win much power.

Replace one high-frequency CPU with two slightly slower - for the same cost!

Works nicely for two CPUs.

Intel promises 80 cores in a few years

BUT

this will run into the "memory wall"





Memory wall

Already, the memory is slower than the CPU.

With more and more CPUs fighting for accessing the same RAM and caches, efficiency will degrade!

Memory bandwidth helps - if we can get it.





ILP wall

Instruction level parallelism

Writing parallel code is complicated.

Many problems are sequential by nature - or traditionally expressed as such.



ILP wall

Instruction level parallelism

Writing parallel code is complicated.

Many problems are sequential by nature - or traditionally expressed as such.

Solutions:

Explore algorithms in search of parallel solutions

Learn how to code in parallel

New programming paradigms, not optimizing for the programmer but for the computer!

