

# 新しく発売されたPGIコンパイラ10.0について

NVIDIA GPGPU対応  
PGI アクセラレータコンパイラの紹介

February 2010

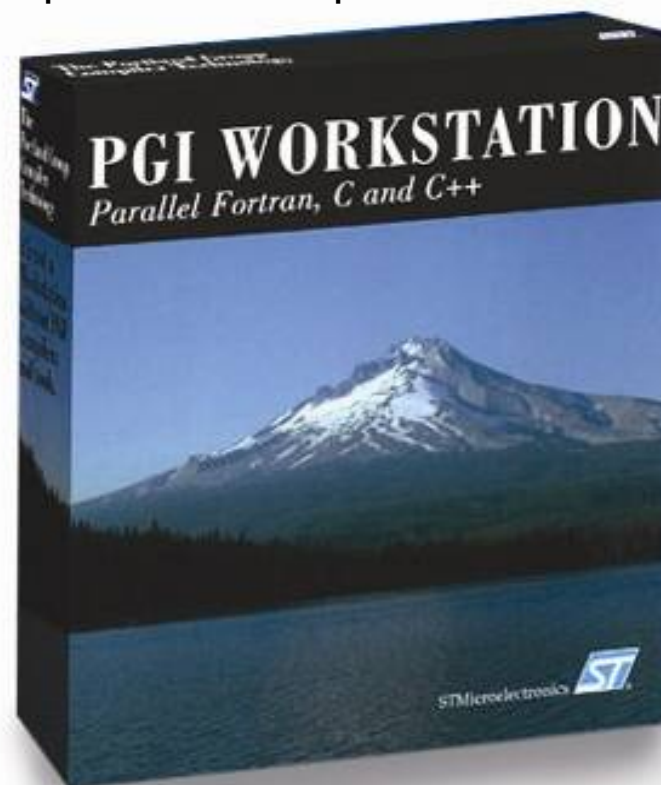
株式会社ベストシステムズ

# 製品紹介

# PGI Workstation / Server / CDK

Linux, Windows, MacOS, 32-bit, 64-bit, AMD64, Intel 64  
UNIX-heritage Command-level Compilers + Graphical Tools

Compiler	Language	Command
<i>PGF95</i> <sup>™</sup>	Fortran 95 w/some F2003	pgf95
<i>PGCC</i> <sup>®</sup>	ANSI C99, K&R C and GNU gcc Extensions	pgcc
<i>PGC++</i> <sup>®</sup>	ANSI/ISO C++	pgCC
<i>PGDBG</i> <sup>®</sup>	MPI/OpenMP debugger	pgdbg
<i>PGPROF</i> <sup>®</sup>	MPI/OpenMP profiler	pgprof



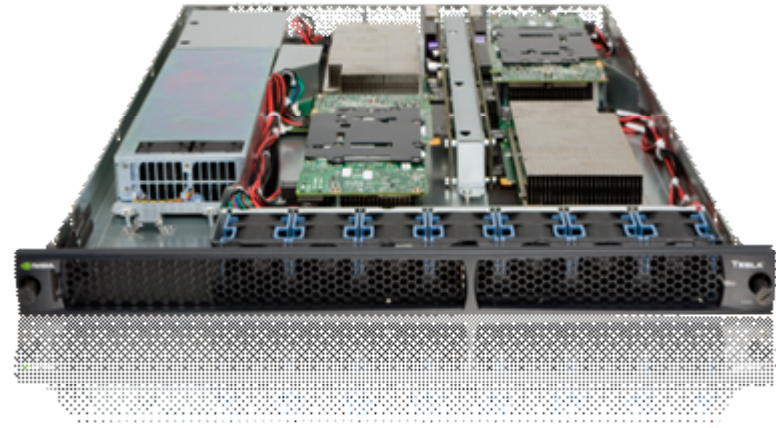
***Self-contained OpenMP/MPI Development Solution***



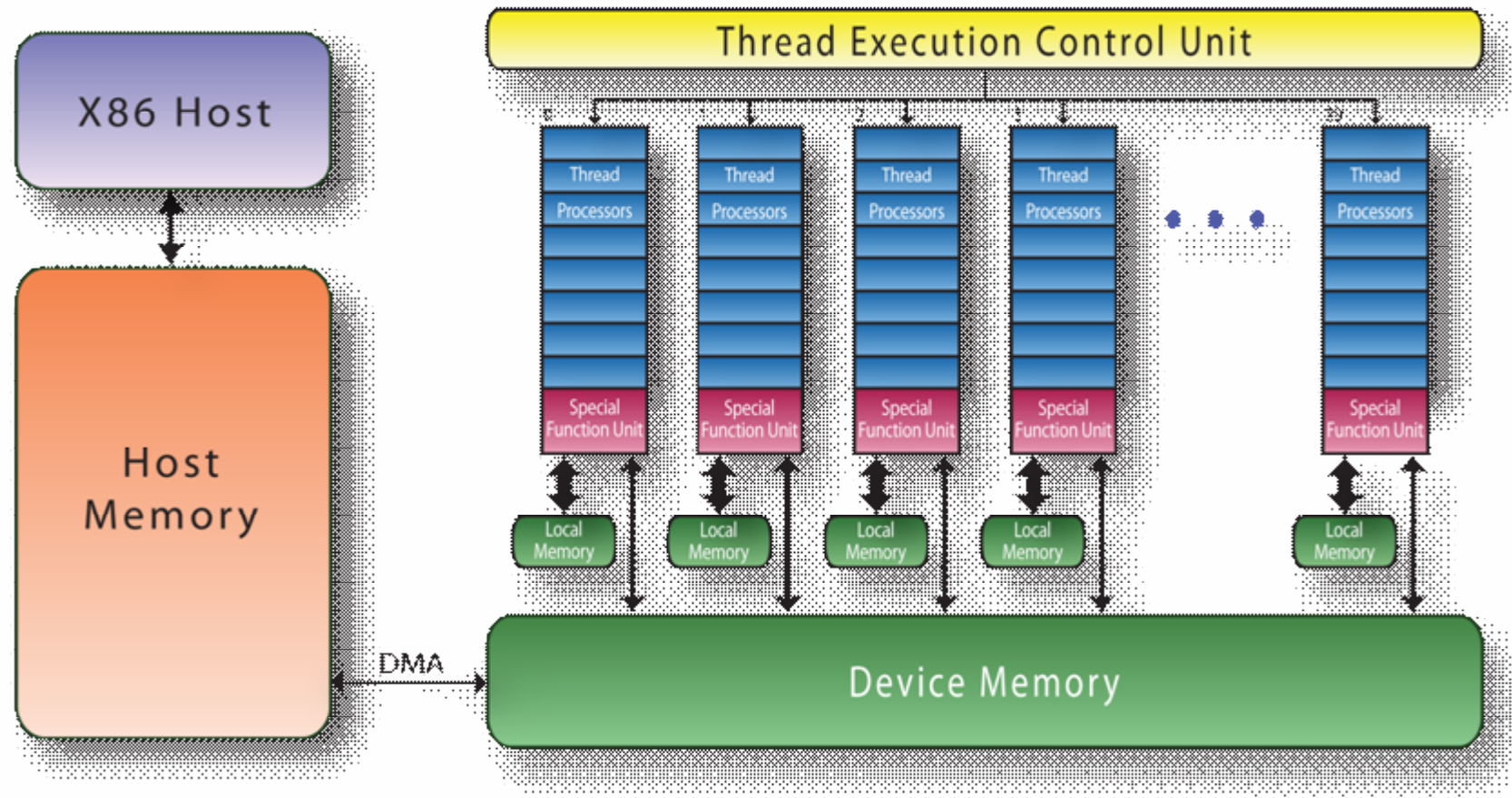
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# GPGPU概要



# Abstracted x64+Accelerator Architecture



# 行列積を用いた例



# Simple Fortran Matrix Multiply for an x64 Host

```
do j = 1, m
  do k = 1, p
    do i = 1, n
      a(i,j) = a(i,j) +
b(i,k)*c(k,j)
    enddo
  enddo
enddo
```





# Parallel Fortran Matrix Multiply for a Multi-core x64 Host

```
!$omp parallel do
```

```
  do j = 1, m
```

```
    do k = 1, p
```

```
      do i = 1,n
```

```
        a(i,j) = a(i,j) +
```

```
        b(i,k)*c(k,j)
```

```
      enddo
```

```
    enddo
```

```
  enddo
```



# Basic CUDA C Matrix Multiply Kernel for an NVIDIA GPU

```
extern "C" __global__ void
mmkernel( float* a,float* b,float* c,
          int la,int lb,int lc,int n,
          int m,int p )
{
    int i = blockIdx.x*64+threadIdx.x;
    int j = blockIdx.y;

    float sum = 0.0;
    for( int k = 0; k < p; ++k )
        sum += b[i+lb*k] * c[k+lc*j];
    a[i+la*j] = sum;
}
```



```

extern "C" __global__ void
mmkernel( float* a, float* b, float* c, int la, int lb,
          int lc, int n, int m, int p ) = __tx__ int
          threadIdx.x;
          int i = blockIdx.x*128 + tx;  int j = blockIdx.y*4;
          __shared__ float cb0[128], cb1[128], cb2[128],
          cb3[128];

          float sum0 = 0.0, sum1 = 0.0, sum2 = 0.0, sum3 = 0.0;
          for( int ks = 0; ks < p; ks += 128 ){
              cb0[tx] = c[ks+tx+lc*j];      cb1[tx] =
              c[ks+tx+lc*(j+1)];
              cb2[tx] = c[ks+tx+lc*(j+2)]; cb3[tx] =
              c[ks+tx+lc*(j+3)];
              __syncthreads();
              for( int k = 0; k < 128; k+=4 ){
                  float rb = b[i+lb*(k+ks)];
                  sum0 += rb * cb0[k];      sum1 += rb * cb1[k];
                  sum2 += rb * cb2[k];      sum3 += rb * cb3[k];
                  rb = b[i+lb*(k+ks+1)];
                  sum0 += rb * cb0[k+1]; sum1 += rb * cb1[k+1];
                  sum2 += rb * cb2[k+1]; sum3 += rb * cb3[k+1];
                  rb = b[i+lb*(k+ks+2)];
                  sum0 += rb * cb0[k+2]; sum1 += rb * cb1[k+2];
                  sum2 += rb * cb2[k+2]; sum3 += rb * cb3[k+2];
                  rb = b[i+lb*(k+ks+3)];
                  sum0 += rb * cb0[k+3]; sum1 += rb * cb1[k+3];
                  sum2 += rb * cb2[k+3]; sum3 += rb * cb3[k+3];
              }
              __syncthreads();
          }
          a[i+la*j] = sum0;      a[i+la*(j+1)] = sum1;
          a[i+la*(j+2)] = sum2; a[i+la*(j+3)] = sum3;
      }

```

## Optimized CUDA C Matrix Multiply Kernel

# Host-side CUDA C Matrix Multiply GPU Control Code

```
cudaMalloc( &bp, memsize );
cudaMalloc( &ap, memsize );
cudaMalloc( &cp, memsize );

cudaMemcpy( bp, b, memsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice );
cudaMemcpy( cp, c, memsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice );
cudaMemcpy( ap, a, memsize, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice );

dim3 threads( 128 );
dim3 blocks( matsize/128, matsize/4 );
mmkernel<<<blocks,threads>>>(ap,bp,cp,nsize,nsize,
                               nsize,matsize,matsize,matsize);

cudaMemcpy( a, ap, memsize, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost );

cudaFree( ap );
cudaFree( bp );
cudaFree( cp );
```



# PGI Acceleratorの利用

# PGI Directive-based Fortran Matrix Multiply for x64+GPU

**!\$acc region**

```
do j = 1, m
  do k = 1, p
    do i = 1,n
      a(i,j) = a(i,j) +
b(i,k)*c(k,j)
    enddo
  enddo
enddo
```

**!\$acc end region**



# PGI Accelerator Directives Syntax

- Accelerator region directive

- Fortran syntax

- ```
!$acc region [clause [,clause]...]
```

- C syntax

- ```
#pragma acc region [clause [,clause]...] new-line  
{  
...  
}
```

- Accelerator loop mapping directive

- Fortran syntax

- ```
!$acc do [clause [,clause]...]  
do-loop
```

- C syntax

- ```
#pragma acc for [clause [,clause]...] new-line  
for-loop
```



# PGI Accelerator Model Advantages

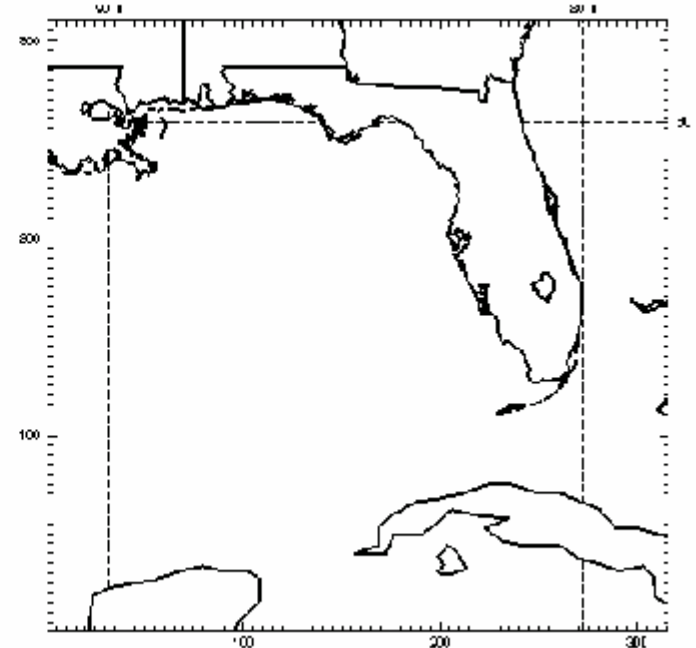
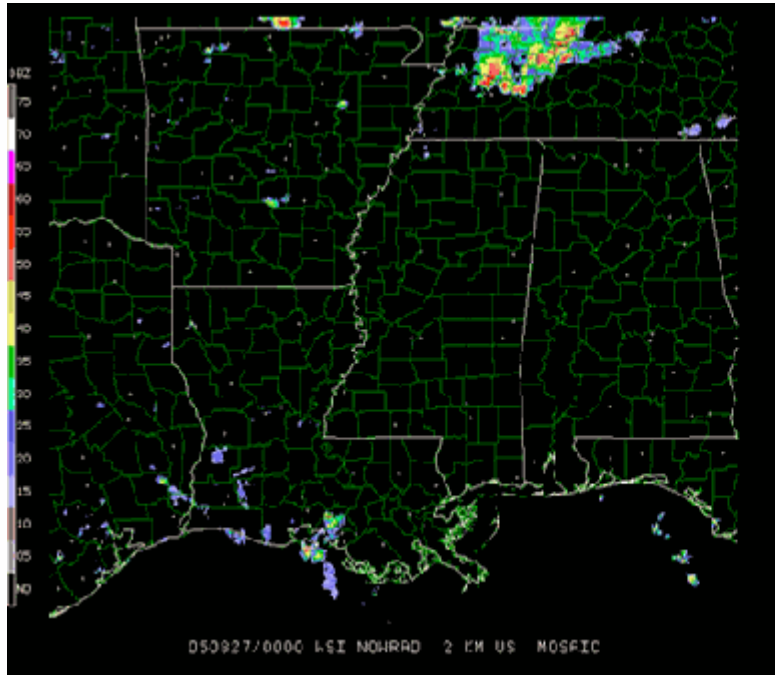
- ❑ **Minimal changes to the language** – directives/pragmas, in the same vein as vector or OpenMP parallel directives
- ❑ **Minimal library calls** – usually none
- ❑ **Standard x64 toolchain** – no changes to makefiles, linkers, build process, standard libraries, other tools
- ❑ **Not a “platform”** – binaries will execute on any compatible x64+GPU hardware system
- ❑ **Performance feedback** – learn from and leverage the success of vectorizing compilers in the 1970s and 1980s
- ❑ **Incremental program migration** – put migration decisions in the hands of developers
- ❑ **PGI Unified Binary Technology** – ensures continued portability to non GPU-enabled targets



# PGI Acceleratorの実例紹介

# PGI Accelerator Application Example

WRF 3.1.1 - Weather Research and Forecast Model



- ❑ Used at hundreds of sites in research and/or production
- ❑ Over 400,000 lines of Fortran & C source code
- ❑ Already MPI and OpenMP-enabled for multicore clusters
- ❑ Good candidate for a multi-core x86+NVIDIA port



```

#if ( RWORDSIZE == 4 )
# define VREC vsrec
# define VSQRT vssqrt
#else
# define VREC vrec
# define VSQRT vsqrt
#endif

!Including inline expansion statistical function
MODULE module_mp_wsm5
!
!
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: dtclcdr      = 120. ! maximum time step for minor loops
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: n0r = 8.e6          ! intercept parameter rain
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: avtr = 841.9        ! a constant for terminal velocity of
rain
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: bvtr = 0.8          ! a constant for terminal velocity of
rain
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: r0 = .8e-5          ! 8 microm in contrast to 10 micro m
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: peaut = .55         ! collection efficiency
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: xncr = 3.e8         ! maritime cloud in contrast to 3.e8 in
tc80
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: xmyu = 1.718e-5     ! the dynamic viscosity kgm-1s-1
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: avts = 11.72        ! a constant for terminal velocity of
snow
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: bvts = .41          ! a constant for terminal velocity of
snow
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: n0smax = 1.e11      ! maximum n0s (t=-90C unlimited)
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: lamdarmax = 8.e4     ! limited maximum value for slope
parameter of rain
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: lamdasmax = 1.e5     ! limited maximum value for slope
parameter of snow
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: lamdagmax = 6.e4     ! limited maximum value for slope
parameter of graupel
    REAL, PARAMETER, PRIVATE :: dicon = 11.9        ! constant for the cloud-ice diameter

```



# Porting WSM52D to NVIDIA Tesla using PGI Accelerator Fortran vs CUDA C

- **1500** Lines of code ported
- **3** weeks for the CUDA C Port
- **4** days for the PGI Accelerator Fortran port
- **5x** PGI Accelerator porting efficiency advantage
- **1.23x** CUDA C performance efficiency advantage

Using PGI Accelerator Fortran a full WRF port to NVIDIA Tesla GPUs is feasible in less than 1 programmer year



# WRF WSM52D Microphysics Performance (Seconds)

## 2.67Ghz Intel Nehalem Server vs NVidia Tesla C1060

Host Cores	GPUs	Total Time	GPU Data	GPU Compute	Notes
1	-	236	-	-	Nehalem, 1 core
2	-	125	-	-	Nehalem, 2 cores
4	-	70	-	-	Nehalem, 4 cores
1	1	36.15	10.64	25.40	Initial GPU kernel
1	1	29.79	10.84	18.85	Tuned kernel schedule
2	2	16.67	6.29	10.50	Tuned kernel schedule
1	1	19.72	10.75	8.85	Work-in-progress kernel
2	2	12.00	6.87	5.29	Work-in-progress kernel
1	1	26.35	9.04	7.17	Hand-coded CUDA C

最後に

# PGI<sup>®</sup> 2010 New Features

## ❑ PGI Accelerator™ Programming Model

- High-level, Portable, Directive-based Fortran & C extensions (no C++, yet)
- Supported on NVIDIA CUDA GPUs

## ❑ PGI CUDA Fortran

- Extended PGI Fortran, co-defined by PGI and NVIDIA
- Lower-level explicit NVIDIA CUDA GPU programming

## ❑ PVF Windows/MSMPI Cluster/Parallel Debugging

- Debug Fortran & C MSMPI cluster applications
- PGI Accelerator and CUDA Fortran support

## ❑ Compiler Enhancements

- F2003 – several new language features
- Latest EDG 4.1 C++ front-end – more g++/VC++ compatible
- AVX code generation, code generator tuning

## ❑ PGPROF Enhancements

- Uniform performance profiling across Linux, MacOS and Windows
- x64+GPU performance profiling
- Updated Graphical User Interface (GUI)

# 問い合わせ

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# 質疑応答