

CUPL : A Compile-time Uncoalesced Memory Access Pattern Locator for CUDA

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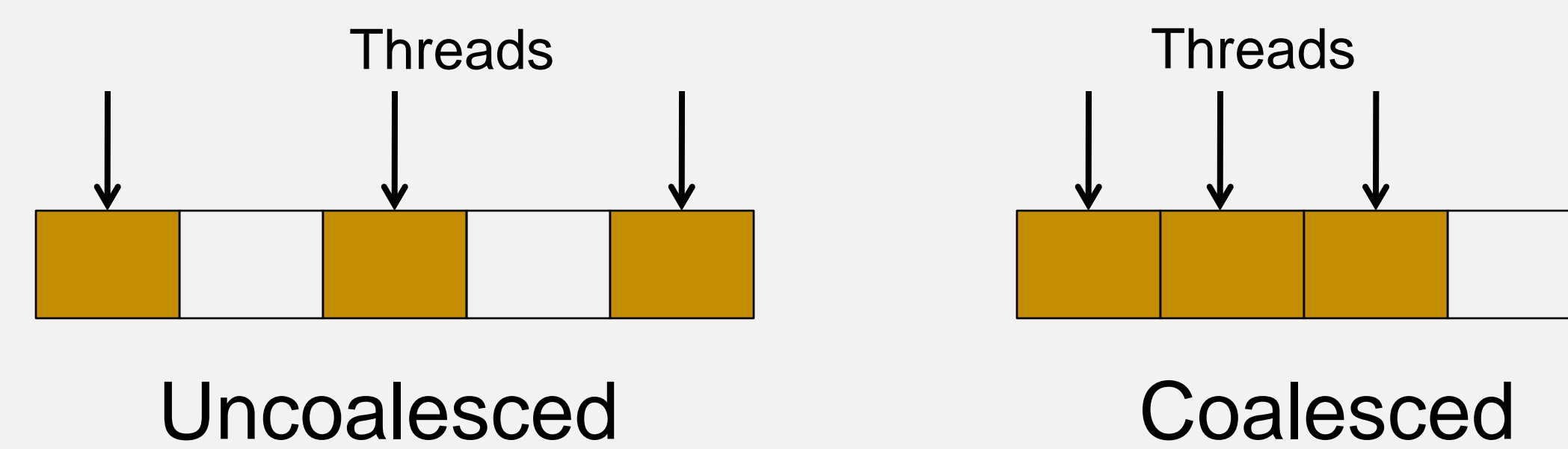
ACM SRC, ICS 2013

1. The problem

How to locate uncoalesced memory access patterns in CUDA programs at compile-time?

2. Background

➤ **Uncoalesced vs. Coalesced**



3. Motivation

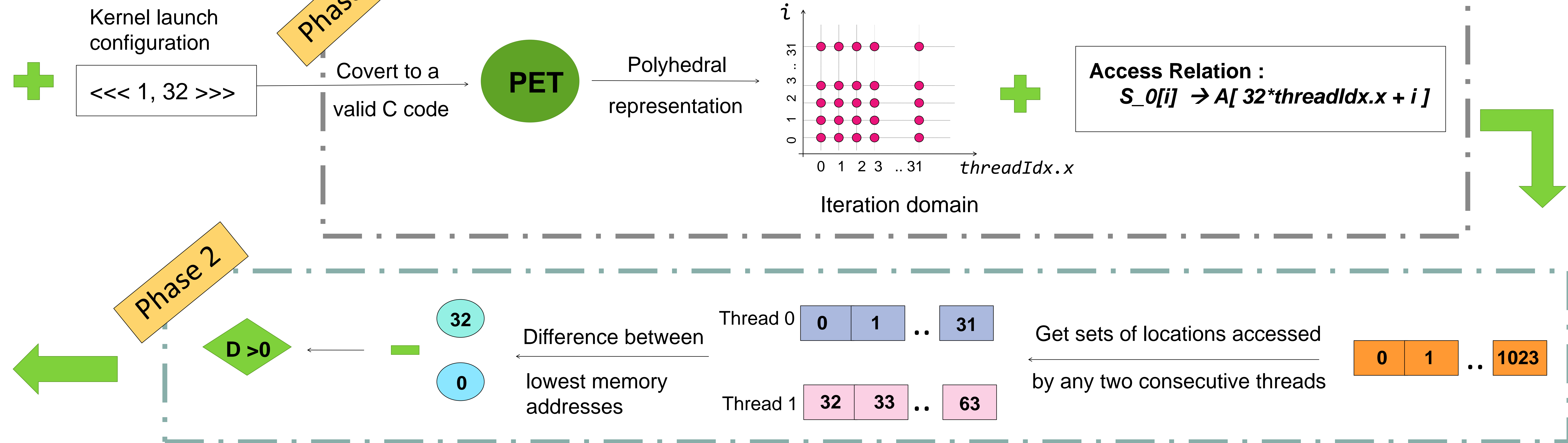
- **Better DRAM bandwidth utilization.**
- **Less memory transactions.**

4. CUPL

- **Input :**
A valid CUDA kernel + kernel launch configuration.
- **Output :**
Warnings if an array is accessed in an uncoalesced manner.

5. An example

```
__global__ void kernel(int *A)
{
    for(int i=0;i<32;i++)
        A[32*threadIdx.x + i] *= 10;
}
```



6. Benefits

CUPL has two-fold use :

- It can help the programmer – to locate the regions of the code to optimize.
- It can help a compiler – to locate an opportunity to perform efficient data layout transformations.

7. Results

Suite	Benchmark name	Kernel name	Array name
Rodinia	Kmeans	Invert_mapping	Input
Rodinia	Stream cluster	kernel_compute_cost	work_mem_d
NVIDIA	Box_filter	d_box_filter_x	ld, od
NVIDIA	Histogram	merge_histogram	d_partialHist

8. Future work

- Handle all cases of uncoalesced accesses e.g. cases where difference, D , is not constant.
- Use CUPL as a preprocessor to perform data layout transformation.
- Integrate CUPL in state-of-the-art C to CUDA code translators.

9. References

[1] S. Che et al. *A Characterization of the Rodinia Benchmark Suite with Comparison to Contemporary CMP Workloads*. In IISWC, pages 1-11, 2010.

[2] S. Verdoolaege. *isl: An Integer Set Library for the Polyhedral Model*. In ICMS, pages 299-302, 2010.

[3] S. Verdoolaege and G. Tobias. *Polyhedral Extraction Tool*. In Second Int. Workshop on Polyhedral Compilation Techniques (IMPACT 2012), Jan. 2012

[4] CUDA programming guide. Version 5.