
L18: Global Synchronization and Sorting

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Administrative

- Grading
 - Should have exams. Nice job!
 - Design review written feedback later today
- TODAY: Cross-cutting systems seminar,
 - Monday, April 20, 12:15-1:30PM, LCR: "Technology Drivers for Multicore Architectures," Rajeev Balasubramanian, Mary Hall, Ganesh Gopalakrishnan, John Regehr
- Deadline Extended to May 4: Symposium on Application Accelerators in High Performance Computing
 - <http://www.saahpc.org/>
- Final Reports on projects
 - Poster session April 29 with dry run April 27
 - Also, submit written document and software by May 6
 - Invite your friends! I'll invite faculty, NVIDIA, graduate students, application owners, ..

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Final Project Presentation

- Dry run on April 27
 - Easels, tape and poster board provided
 - Tape a set of Powerpoint slides to a standard 2'x3' poster, or bring your own poster.
- Final Report on Projects due May 6
 - Submit code
 - And written document, roughly 10 pages, based on earlier submission.
 - In addition to original proposal, include
 - Project Plan and How Decomposed (from DR)
 - Description of CUDA implementation
 - Performance Measurement
 - Related Work (from DR)

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Sources for Today's Lecture

- Global barrier, Vasily Volkov code
 - Suggested locking code
 - Bitonic sort (CUDA zone)
 - Erik Sintorn, Ulf Assarson. *Fast Parallel GPU-Sorting Using a Hybrid Algorithm. Journal of Parallel and Distributed Computing, Volume 68, Issue 10, Pages 1381-1388, October 2008.*
- <http://www.ce.chalmers.se/~uffe/hybridsortElsevier.pdf>

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Global Barrier - What does it do?

```
// assumes that block size equals to number of blocks
__global__ void barrier( volatile int *slave2master, volatile int
*master2slave, int niterations ) {
  for( int id = 1; id <= niterations; id++ ) {
    if( blockIdx.x == 0 ) {
      //master thread block: wait until all slaves signal, then signal
      if( threadIdx.x != 0 )
        while( slave2master[threadIdx.x] != id );
      __syncthreads();
      master2slave[threadIdx.x] = id;
    }
    else {
      //slave thread block: signal to the master, wait for reply
      if( threadIdx.x == 0 ) {
        slave2master[blockIdx.x] = id;
        while( master2slave[blockIdx.x] != id );
      }
      __syncthreads();
    }
  }
}
```

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Questions

- Safe? Why?
- Multiple iterations?

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Simple Lock Using Atomic Updates

Can you use atomic updates to create a lock variable?

Consider primitives:

int lockVar;

atomicAdd(&lockVar, 1);

atomicAdd(&lockVar, -1);

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Sorting: Bitonic Sort from CUDA zone

```
__global__ static void bitonicSort(int * values) {
  extern __shared__ int shared[];
  const unsigned int tid = threadIdx.x;
  // Copy input to shared mem.
  shared[tid] = values[tid];
  __syncthreads();
  // Parallel bitonic sort.
  for( unsigned int k = 2; k <= NUM; k *= 2 ) {
    // Bitonic merge:
    for( unsigned int j = k / 2; j > 0; j /= 2 ) {
      unsigned int ix = tid ^ j;
      if( (ix > tid) ) {
        if( (tid & k) == 0 ) {
          if( shared[tid] > shared[ix] )
            swap(shared[tid], shared[ix]);
        }
        else {
          if( shared[tid] < shared[ix] )
            swap(shared[tid], shared[ix]);
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  __syncthreads();
  // Write result.
  values[tid] = shared[tid];
}
```

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Features of Implementation

- All data fits in shared memory (sorted from there)
- Time complexity: $O(n(\log n)^2)$

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New Sorting Algorithm (Sintorn and Assarsson)

- Each pass:
 - Merge $2L$ sorted lists into L sorted lists
 - When L is less than the number of $2 * SMs$, switch to
- Three parts:
 - Histogramming: to split input list into L independent sublists for Pivot Points
 - Bucketsort: to split into lists that can be sorted using next step
 - Vector-Mergesort:
 - Elements are grouped into 4-float vectors and a kernel sorts each vector internally
 - Repeat until sublist is sorted
- Results:
 - 20% improvement over radix sort, best GPU algorithm
 - 6-14 times faster than quicksort on CPU

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