### **OpenMPC: OpenMP Extended for CUDA**

Presented by

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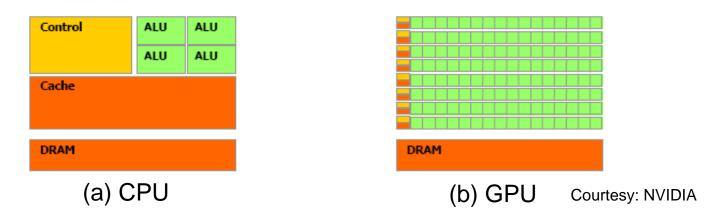
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### **Tradeoff between Performance and Programmability in Many-Core Processors**



- GPU provides more computing power but worse programmability than CPU.
- GPU architectures are optimized for stream computations.
- General-Purpose GPUs (GPGPUs) provide better programmability for general applications.
  - CUDA programming model is more user-friendly than previous approaches, but still complex and error-prone.



# **OpenMPC (OpenMP extended for CUDA)**

- OpenMPC = OpenMP + a new set of directives and environment variables for CUDA
- OpenMPC provides
  - A high level abstraction of the CUDA programming model (Programmability)
  - An easy tuning environment to generate CUDA programs in many optimization variants (Tunability)



# **OpenMPC Approach**

- Use OpenMP for easier programming on CUDA-based GPGPUs.
- Provide various compile-time optimizations for performance.
- Extend OpenMP to allow fine-grained control of CUDArelated parameters and optimizations.



### **OpenMPC: Directive Extension and Environment Variables**

### OpenMPC Directive Format

#pragma cuda gpurun [clause [,] clause]...]
#pragma cuda cpurun [clause [,] clause]...]
#pragma cuda nogpurun
#pragma cuda ainfo procname(pname) kernelid(kID)

## OpenMPC Environment Variables

 Control the program-level behavior of various optimizations or execution configurations for an output CUDA program.



# **OpenMPC Code Example**

#pragma omp parallel shared(firstcol, lastcol, x, z) private(j) reduction(+: norm\_temp11, norm\_temp1 #pragma cuda ainfo kernelid(1) procname(main) #pragma cuda gpurun noc2gmemtr(x, z) nocudamalloc(x, z) nocudafree(firstcol, lastcol, x, z) #pragma cuda gpurun nog2cmemtr(firstcol, lastcol, x, z) sharedRO(firstcol, lastcol) texture(z) {

#### #pragma omp for private(j) nowait

```
for (j=1; j<=((lastcol-firstcol)+1); j ++ ) {
  norm temp11=(norm temp11+(x[i]*z[i]));
  norm_temp12=(norm_temp12+(z[j]*z[j]));
```

**OpenMP directives:** inserted by a programmer

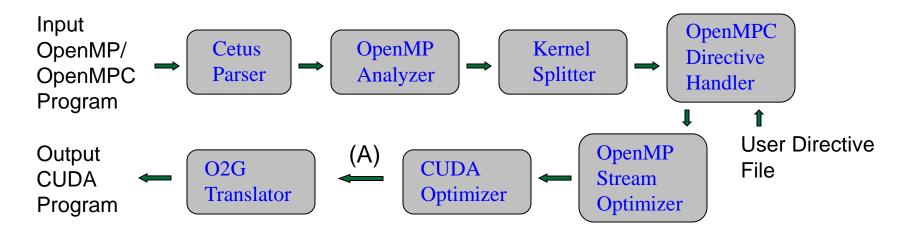
#### **OpenMPC directives**

inserted by the OpenMPC compiler, but the programmer can alter them for fine tuning.



# **OpenMPC Compilation System**

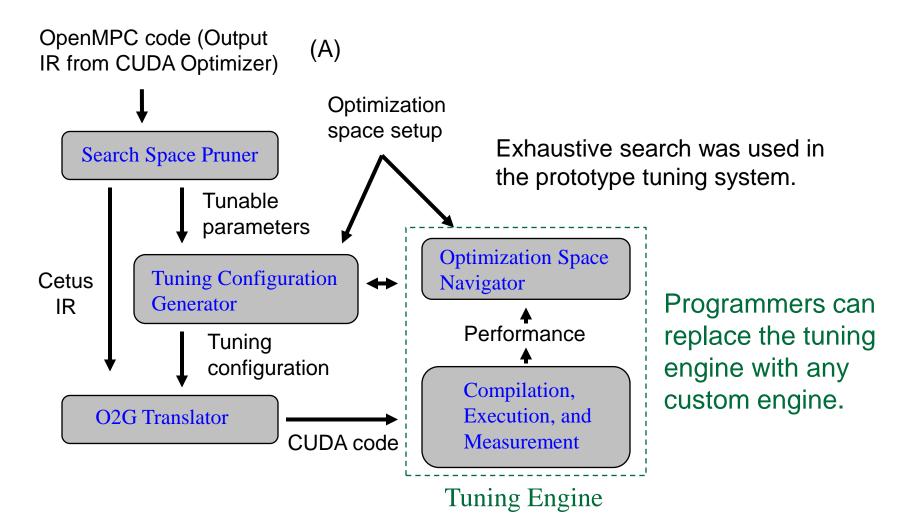
### Overall Compilation Flow



For automatic tuning, additional passes are invoked between *CUDA Optimizer* and *O2G Translator*, marked as (A) in the figure.

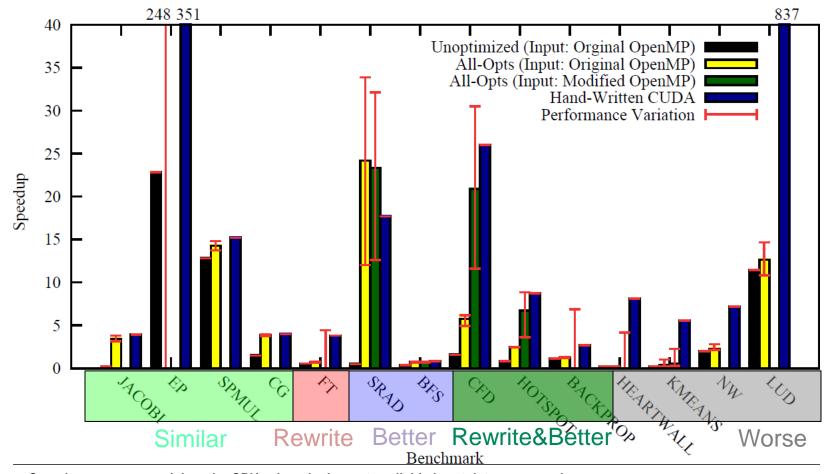


# **OpenMPC Tuning Framework**





## Performance of OpenMP Programs on CUDA



•Speedups are over serial on the CPU, when the largest available input data were used.

•Experimental Platform: CPU: Dual-Core AMD Opteron at 3 GHz GPU: NVIDIA Quadro FX 5600 with 16 multiprocessors at 1.35GHz



# **Overall Tuning Performance**

### OpenMPC Performance Summary

Translator Input	Performance Improvement over All-Opt Versions			Relative Performance over Manual Versions		
	MIN	MAX	AVG	MIN	MAX	AVG
Orig. OpenMP	1	4.23	1.19	0.02 (0.03)	1.92 (1.92)	0.5 (0.58)
Mod. OpenMP	1	7.71	1.24	0.02 (0.33)	2.68 (2.68)	0.75 (0.92)

In A(B) format, B refers the performance when the results of LUD are excluded.

### Optimization Search Space Reduction by the Built-in Pruner

98.7% on average for program-level tuning



### References

Seyong Lee and Rudolf Eigenmann, OpenMPC: Extended OpenMP Programming and Tuning for GPUs, SC10: Proceedings of the 2010 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing (Best Student Paper Award), November 2010

Seyong Lee, Seung-Jai Min, and Rudolf Eigenmann, OpenMP to GPGPU: A Compiler Framework for Automatic Translation and Optimization, Symposium on Principles and Practice of Parallel Programming (PPoPP09), February 2009



## Contacts

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