JÜLICH
FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

GPU Programming 101

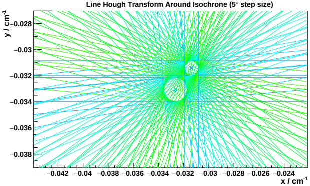
GridKa School 2017: `make science && run`

Andreas Herten, Forschungszentrum Jülich, 31 August 2017 *Handout Version*

About, Outline

Andreas Herten

- Physics in
  - Aachen (Dipl. at CMS)
  - Jülich/Bochum (Dr. at PANDA)



- Since then: NVIDIA Application Lab
  Optimizing scientific applications for/on GPUs at Jülich Supercomputing Centre

JÜLICH APPLICATION LAB NVIDIA

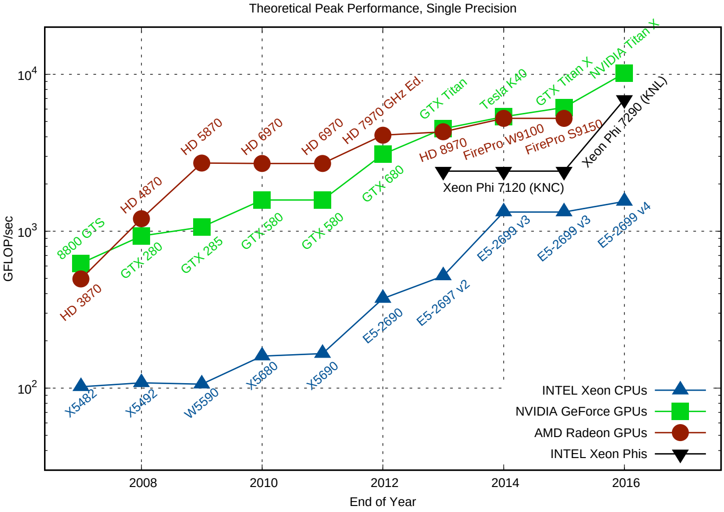
Status Quo

JURECA: Top 500 #70

- 1999: General computations with shaders of *graphics hardware*
- 2001: NVIDIA GeForce 3 with programmable shaders [1]; 2003: DirectX 9 at ATI
- 2007: CUDA
- 2017: Top 500: 15 % with GPUs, Green 500: 9 of 10 of top 10 with GPUs

Status Quo

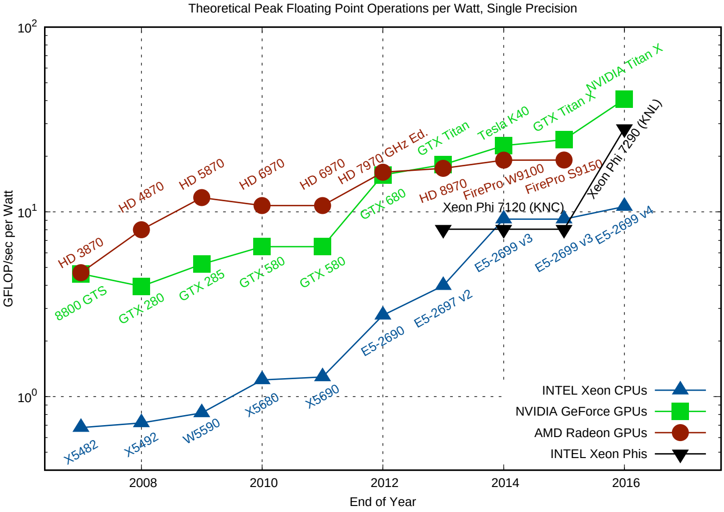
JURECA: Top 500 #70



Graphic: Rupp [2]

Status Quo

JURECA: Top 500 #70



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Status Quo

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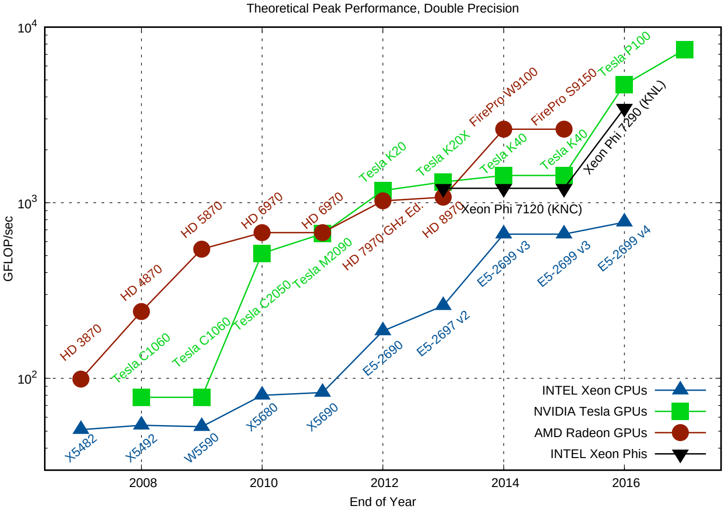


Graphic: Rupp [2]

Status Quo

JURECA: Top 500 #70

Status Quo

JURECA: Top 500 #70

But why?!

Let's find out!

Platform

CPU vs. GPU

A matter of specialties

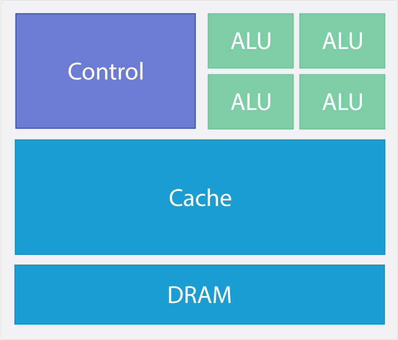
Transporting one

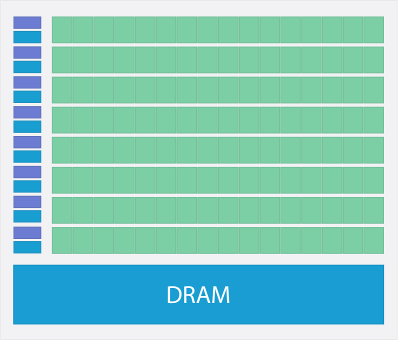
Transporting many

Graphics: Lee [3] and Shearings Holidays [4]

CPU vs. GPU

Chip





GPU Architecture

Overview

Aim: Hide Latency

Everything else follows

SIMT

Asynchronicity

Memory

Aim: Hide Latency

Everything else follows

SIMT

Asynchronicity

Memory

Memory

GPU memory ain't no CPU memory

- GPU: accelerator / extension card

→ Separate device from CPU
Separate memory, but UVA and UM

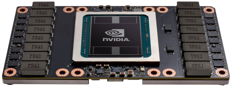
- Memory transfers need special consideration!
  Do as little as possible!
- Formerly: Explicitly copy data to/from GPU
  Now: Done automatically (performance…?)
- Example values

P100

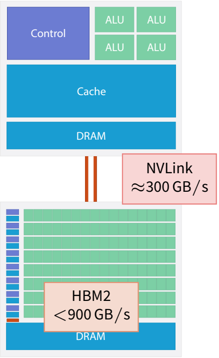
16 GB RAM, 720 GB/s

V100

16 GB RAM, 900 GB/s



Host



Device

Aim: Hide Latency

Everything else follows

SIMT

Asynchronicity

Memory

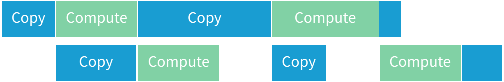
Async

Following different streams

- Problem: Memory transfer is comparably slow
  Solution: Do something else in meantime (**computation**)!

→ Overlap tasks

- Copy and compute engines run separately (*streams*)



- GPU needs to be fed: Schedule many computations
- CPU can do other work while GPU computes; synchronization
- Also: Fast switching of contexts to keep GPU busy.

Aim: Hide Latency

Everything else follows

SIMT

Asynchronicity

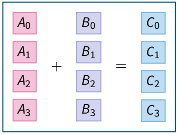
Memory

SIMT

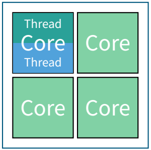
Of threads and warps

- CPU:
  - Single Instruction, Multiple Data (SIMD)
  - Simultaneous Multithreading (SMT)
- GPU: Single Instruction, Multiple Threads (SIMT)
  - CPU core ≊ GPU multiprocessor (SM)
  - Working unit: set of threads (32, a *warp*)
  - Fast switching of threads (large register file)
  - Branching 

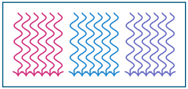
Vector



SMT



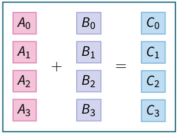
SIMT



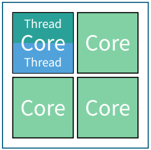
SIMT

Of threads and warps

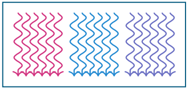
Vector



SMT



SIMT



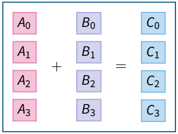
Graphics: Nvidia Corporation [5]

SIMT

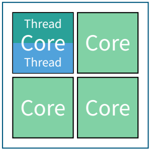
Of threads

Multiprocessor

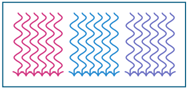
Vector



SMT



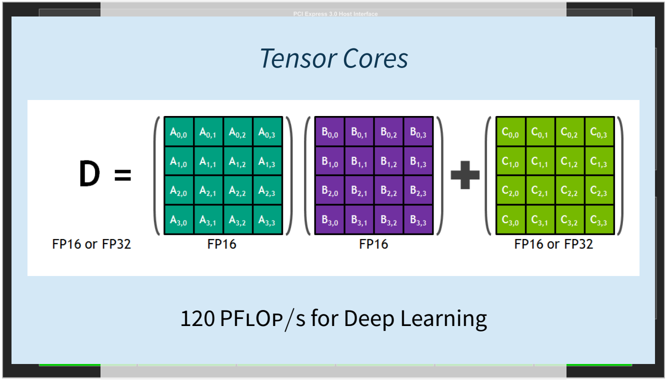
SIMT



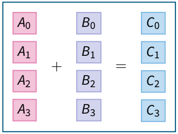
Graphics: Nvidia Corporation [5]

SIMT

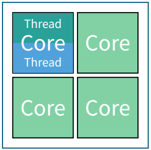
Of threads and warps



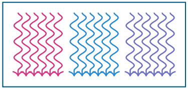
Vector



SMT



SIMT



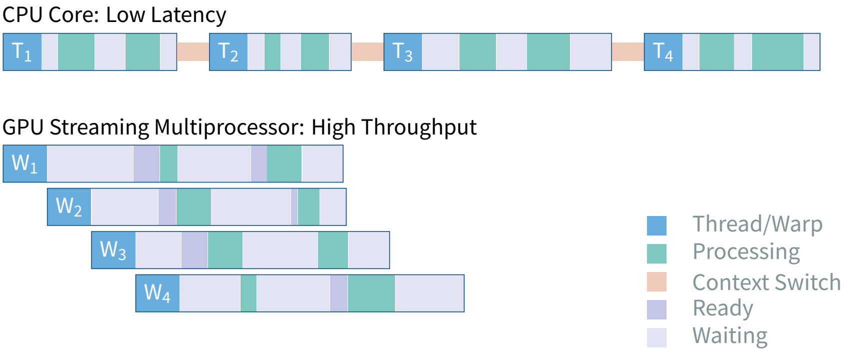
Graphics: Nvidia Corporation [5]

Low Latency vs. High Throughput

Maybe GPU's ultimate feature

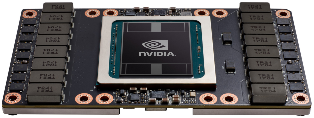
CPU Minimizes latency within each thread

GPU Hides latency with computations from other thread warps



CPU vs. GPU

Let's summarize this!



Optimized for **low latency**

+ Large main memory
+ Fast clock rate
+ Large caches
+ Branch prediction
+ Powerful ALU
— Relatively low memory bandwidth
— Cache misses costly
— Low performance per watt

Optimized for **high throughput**

+ High bandwidth main memory
+ Latency tolerant (parallelism)
+ More compute resources
+ High performance per watt
— Limited memory capacity
— Low per-thread performance
— Extension card

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Programming GPUs

Preface: CPU

A simple CPU program as reference!

SAXPY: $\vec{y} = a\vec{x} + \vec{y}$, with single precision
Part of LAPACK BLAS Level 1

```
void saxpy(int n, float a, float * x, float * y) {
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    y[i] = a * x[i] + y[i];
}

int a = 42;
int n = 10;
float x[n], y[n];
// fill x, y

saxpy(n, a, x, y);
```

Libraries

The truth is out there!

Programming GPUs is easy: **Just don't!**

Use applications & libraries!

Wizard: Breazell [6]

Member of the Helmholtz Association

Libraries

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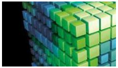
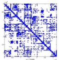


cuBLAS



cuSPARSE

cuDNN

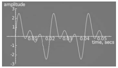
Wizard: Breazell [6]

OpenCV

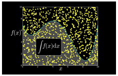
ArrayFire

Thrust

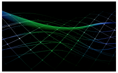
Numba



cuFFT



cuRAND



CUDA Math

theano

cuBLAS

Parallel algebra

- GPU-parallel BLAS (all 152 routines)
- Single, double, complex data types
- Constant competition with Intel's MKL
- Multi-GPU support

→ `https://developer.nvidia.com/cublas`
`http://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cublas`

cuBLAS

Code example

```
int a = 42;  int n = 10;
float x[n], y[n];
// fill x, y

cublasHandle_t handle;
cublasCreate(&handle);

float * d_x, * d_y;
cudaMallocManaged(&d_x, n * sizeof(x[0]);
cudaMallocManaged(&d_y, n * sizeof(y[0]);
cublasSetVector(n, sizeof(x[0]), x, 1, d_x, 1);
cublasSetVector(n, sizeof(y[0]), y, 1, d_y, 1);

cublasSaxpy(n, a, d_x, 1, d_y, 1);

cublasGetVector(n, sizeof(y[0]), d_y, 1, y, 1);

cudaFree(d_x); cudaFree(d_y); cublasDestroy(handle);
```

cuBLAS

Code example

```
int a = 42;  int n = 10;
float x[n], y[n];
// fill x, y

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cublasSaxpy(n, a, d_x, 1, d_y, 1);

cublasGetVector(n, sizeof(y[0]), d_y, 1, y, 1);

cudaFree(d_x); cudaFree(d_y); cublasDestroy(handle);
```

Initialize

Allocate GPU memory

Copy data to GPU

Call BLAS routine

Copy result to host

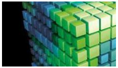
Finalize

Libraries

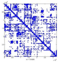
The truth is out there!

Programming GPUs is easy: **Just don't!**

Use applications & libraries!



cuBLAS



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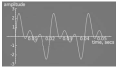

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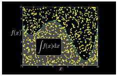

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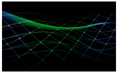


CUDA Math

Thrust

Iterators! Iterators everywhere! 🚀

- $\frac{\text{Thrust}}{\text{CUDA}} = \frac{\text{STL}}{\text{C++}}$
- Template library
- Based on iterators
- Data-parallel primitives (`scan()`, `sort()`, `reduce()`, …)
- Fully compatible with plain CUDA C (comes with CUDA Toolkit)
- Great with `[](){}` lambdas!

→ `http://thrust.github.io/`
`http://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/thrust/`

Thrust

Code example with lambdas

```
int a = 42;
int n = 10;
thrust::host_vector<float> x(n), y(n);
// fill x, y

thrust::device_vector d_x = x, d_y = y;

using namespace thrust::placeholders;
thrust::transform(d_x.begin(), d_x.end(), d_y.begin(), d_y.begin(), a * _1 +
↪  _2);

x = d_x;
```

Thrust

Code example with lambdas

```
#include <thrust/for_each.h>
#include <thrust/execution_policy.h>
constexpr int gGpuThreshold = 10000;
void saxpy(float *x, float *y, float a, int N) {
    auto r = thrust::counting_iterator<int>(0);

    auto lambda = [=] __host__ __device__ (int i) {
      y[i] = a * x[i] + y[i];};

    if(N > gGpuThreshold)
      thrust::for_each(thrust::device, r, r+N, lambda);
    else
      thrust::for_each(thrust::host, r, r+N, lambda);}
```

Source

Programming GPUs

Directives

GPU Programming with Directives

Keepin' you portable

- Annotate usual source code by directives

```
#pragma acc loop
for (int i = 0; i < 1; i+*) {};
```

- Also: Generalized API functions

```
acc_copy();
```

- Compiler interprets directives, creates according instructions

Pro

- Portability
  - Other compiler? No problem! To it, it's a serial program
  - Different target architectures from same code
- Easy to program

Con

- Compilers support limited
- Raw power hidden
- Somewhat harder to debug

GPU Programming with Directives

The power of… two.

OpenMP Standard for multithread programming on CPU, GPU since 4.0, better since 4.5

```
#pragma omp target map(tofrom:y), map(to:x)
#pragma omp teams num_teams(10) num_threads(10)
#pragma omp distribute
for (  ) {
    #pragma omp parallel for
    for (  ) {
    // …
    }
}
```

OpenACC Similar to OpenMP, but more specifically for GPUs
Might eventually be re-merged into OpenMP standard

OpenACC

Code example

```c
void saxpy_acc(int n, float a, float * x, float * y) {
  #pragma acc kernels
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    y[i] = a * x[i] + y[i];
}

int a = 42;
int n = 10;
float x[n], y[n];
// fill x, y

saxpy_acc(n, a, x, y);
```

OpenACC

Code example

```c
void saxpy_acc(int n, float a, float * x, float * y) {
  #pragma acc parallel loop copy(y) copyin(x)
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    y[i] = a * x[i] + y[i];
}

int a = 42;
int n = 10;
float x[n], y[n];
// fill x, y

saxpy_acc(n, a, x, y);
```

OpenACC

Code example

```
void saxpy_acc(int n, float a, float * x, float * y) {
  #pragma acc parallel loop copy(y) copyin(x)
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    y[i] = a * x[i] + y[i];
}

int a = 42;
int n = 10;
float x[n], y[n];
// fill x, y

saxpy_acc(n, a, x, y);
```

GPU tutorial this afternoon!

Programming GPUs

Languages

Programming GPU Directly

Finally…

- Two solutions:

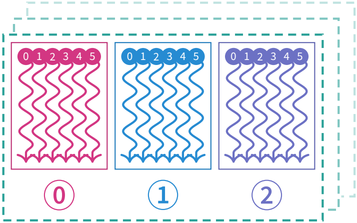
  OpenCL Open Computing Language by Khronos Group (Apple, IBM, NVIDIA, …) *2009*
  - Platform: Programming language (OpenCL C/C++), API, and compiler
  - Targets CPUs, GPUs, FPGAs, and other many-core machines
  - Fully open source
  - Different compilers available

  CUDA NVIDIA's GPU platform *2007*
  - **Platform: Drivers, programming language (CUDA C/C++), API, compiler, debuggers, profilers, …**
  - **Only NVIDIA GPUs**
  - **Compilation with `nvcc` (free, but not open)**
    `clang` has CUDA support, but CUDA needed for last step
  - **Also: CUDA Fortran**
- Choose what flavor you like, what colleagues/collaboration is using
- **Hardest: Come up with parallelized algorithm**

CUDA Threading Model

Warp the kernel, it's a thread!

- Methods to exploit parallelism:
  - Thread → Block
  - Block → Grid
  - Threads & blocks in 3D



- Parallel function: **kernel**
  - `__global__ kernel(int a, float * b) { }`
  - Access own ID by global variables `threadIdx.x`, `blockIdx.y`, …
- Execution entity: **threads**
  - Lightweight → fast switchting!
  - 1000s threads execute simultaneously → order non-deterministic!

⇒ **SAXPY!**

CUDA SAXPY

With runtime-managed data transfers

```
__global__ void saxpy_cuda(int n, float a, float * x, fl
  int i = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
  if (i < n)
    y[i] = a * x[i] + y[i];
}

int a = 42;
int n = 10;
float x[n], y[n];
// fill x, y
cudaMallocManaged(&x, n * sizeof(float));
cudaMallocManaged(&y, n * sizeof(float));

saxpy_cuda<<<2, 5>>>(n, a, x, y);

cudaDeviceSynchronize();
```

Specify kernel

ID variables

Guard against too many threads

Allocate GPU-capable memory

Call kernel 2 blocks, each 5 threads

Wait for kernel to finish

Programming GPUs

Abstraction Libraries/DSL

Abstraction Libraries & DSLs

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- Libraries with ready-programmed abstractions; partly compiler/transpiler necessary
- Have different backends to choose from for targeted accelerator
- Between Thrust, OpenACC, and CUDA
- Examples: **Kokkos**, Alpaka, Futhark, HIP, C++AMP, …

An Alternative: Kokkos

From Sandia National Laboratories

- C++ library for *performance* portability
- Data-parallel patterns, architecture-aware memory layouts, …

→ https://github.com/kokkos/kokkos/

```
Kokkos::View<double*> x("X", length);
Kokkos::View<double*> y("Y", length);
double a = 2.0;

// Fill x, y

Kokkos::parallel_for(length, KOKKOS_LAMBDA (const int& i) {
    x(i) = a*x(i) + y(i);
});
```

Programming GPUs

Tools

GPU Tools

The helpful helpers helping helpless (and others)

- NVIDIA

`cuda-gdb`	GDB-like command line utility for debugging
`cuda-memcheck`	Like Valgrind's `memcheck`, for checking errors in memory accesses
Nsight	IDE for GPU developing, based on Eclipse (Linux, OS X) or Visual Studio (Windows)
`nvprof`	**Command line profiler, including detailed performance counters**
Visual Profiler	**Timeline profiling and annotated performance experiments**

- OpenCL: CodeXL (Open Source, GPUOpen/AMD) – debugging, profiling.

nvprof

Command that line

Usage: `nvprof ./app`

```
$ nvprof ./matrixMul -wA=1024 -hA=1024 -wB=1024 -hB=1024
==37064== Profiling application: ./matrixMul -wA=1024 -hA=1024 -wB=1024 -hB=1024
==37064== Profiling result:
Time(%)      Time     Calls       Avg       Min       Max  Name
 99.19%  262.43ms       301  871.86us  863.88us  882.44us  void matrixMulCUDA<int=32>(float*, float*, float*, int, in
  0.58%  1.5428ms         2  771.39us  764.65us  778.12us  [CUDA memcpy HtoD]
  0.23%  599.40us         1  599.40us  599.40us  599.40us  [CUDA memcpy DtoH]

==37064== API calls:
Time(%)      Time     Calls       Avg       Min       Max  Name
 61.26%  258.38ms         1  258.38ms  258.38ms  258.38ms  cudaEventSynchronize
 35.68%  150.49ms         3  50.164ms  914.97us  148.65ms  cudaMalloc
  0.73%  3.0774ms         3  1.0258ms  1.0097ms  1.0565ms  cudaMemcpy
  0.62%  2.6287ms         4  657.17us  655.12us  660.56us  cuDeviceTotalMem
  0.56%  2.3408ms       301  7.7760us  7.3810us  53.103us  cudaLaunch
  0.48%  2.0111ms       364  5.5250us     235ns  201.63us  cuDeviceGetAttribute
  0.21%  872.52us         1  872.52us  872.52us  872.52us  cudaDeviceSynchronize
  0.15%  612.20us      1505     406ns     361ns  1.1970us  cudaSetupArgument
  0.12%  499.01us         3  166.34us  140.45us  216.16us  cudaFree
  0.11%  477.69us         1  477.69us  477.69us  477.69us  cudaGetDeviceProperties
  0.04%  179.27us         4  44.817us  40.744us  53.504us  cuDeviceGetName
  0.03%  136.20us       301     452ns     401ns  2.4000us  cudaConfigureCall
  0.00%  9.0850us         2  4.5420us  3.4760us  5.6090us  cudaEventRecord
  0.00%  8.7210us         1  8.7210us  8.7210us  8.7210us  cudaGetDevice
```

nvprof

Command that line

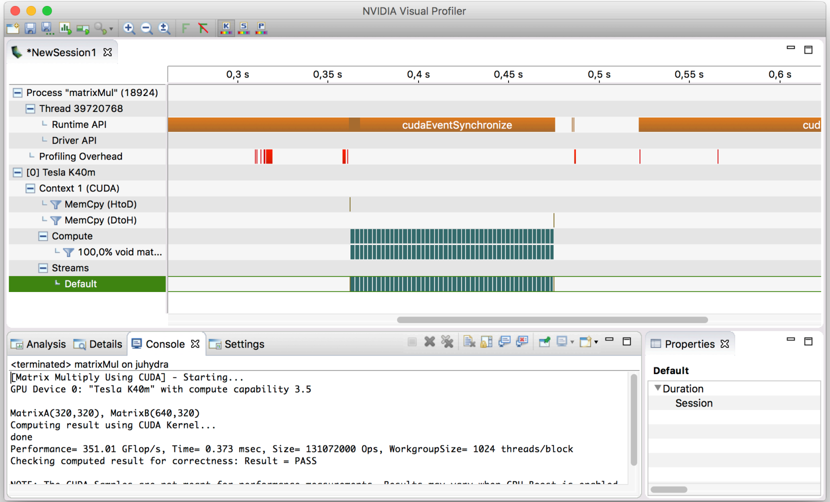
With metrics: `nvprof --metrics flop_sp_efficiency ./app`

```
$ nvprof --metrics flop_sp_efficiency ./matrixMul -wA=1024 -hA=1024 -wB=1024 -hB=1024
[Matrix Multiply Using CUDA] - Starting...
==37122== NVPROF is profiling process 37122, command: ./matrixMul -wA=1024 -hA=1024 -wB=1024 -hB=1024
GPU Device 0: "Tesla P100-SXM2-16GB" with compute capability 6.0

MatrixA(1024,1024), MatrixB(1024,1024)
Computing result using CUDA Kernel...
==37122== Some kernel(s) will be replayed on device 0 in order to collect all events/metrics.
done122== Replaying kernel "void matrixMulCUDA<int=32>(float*, float*, float*, int, int)" (0 of 2)...
==37122== Replaying kernel "void matrixMulCUDA<int=32>(float*, float*, float*, int, int)" (done)
...
==37122== Replaying kernel "void matrixMulCUDA<int=32>(float*, float*, float*, int, int)" (done)
Performance= 26.61 GFlop/s, Time= 80.697 msec, Size= 2147483648 Ops, WorkgroupSize= 1024 threads/block
Checking computed result for correctness: Result = PASS

NOTE: The CUDA Samples are not meant for performance measurements. Results may vary when GPU Boost is enabled.
==37122== Profiling application: ./matrixMul -wA=1024 -hA=1024 -wB=1024 -hB=1024
==37122== Profiling result:
==37122== Metric result:
Invocations                               Metric Name                        Metric Description         Min
Device "Tesla P100-SXM2-16GB (0)"
    Kernel: void matrixMulCUDA<int=32>(float*, float*, float*, int, int)
        301                        flop_sp_efficiency              FLOP Efficiency(Peak Single)      22.96%
```

Member of the Helmholtz Association

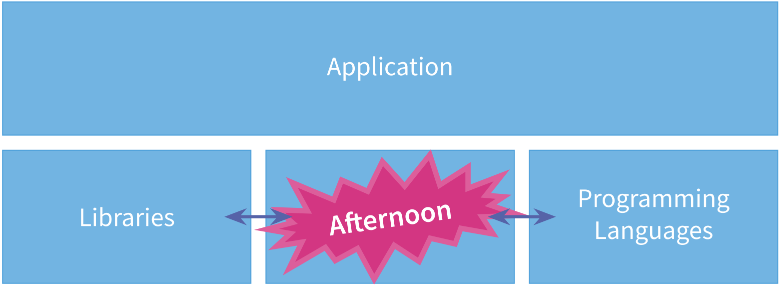
Visual Profiler

Your new favorite tool



Conclusions

Summary of Acceleration Possibilities



Drop-in Acceleration

Easy Acceleration

Flexible Acceleration

The Performance Cookbook

For fashionable modern programmers

Identify available parallelism

Parallelize functions

Optimize data locality

Optimize function performance

Omitted

There's so much more!

What I did not talk about

- Atomic operations
- Shared memory
- Pinned memory
- Managed memory
- Debugging
- Overlapping streams
- Multi-GPU programming (intra-node; MPI)
- Cooperative threads
- Half precision FP16
- …

Summary & Conclusion

JÜLICH
FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

- GPUs can improve your performance many-fold
- For a fitting, parallelizable application
- Libraries are easiest
- Direct programming (plain CUDA) is most powerful
- OpenACC is somewhere in between (and portable)
- There are many tools helping the programmer

→ See it in action this afternoon at **OpenACC tutorial**

Thank you for your attention!

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Appendix

Further Reading & Links

More!

- A discussion of SIMD, SIMT, SMT by Y. Kreinin.
- NVIDIA's documentation: `docs.nvidia.com`
- NVIDIA's Parallel For All blog

Volta Performance

Tesla Product	Tesla K40	Tesla M40	Tesla P100	Tesla V100
GPU	GK180 (Kepler)	GM200 (Maxwell)	GP100 (Pascal)	GV100 (Volta)
SMs	15	24	56	80
TPCs	15	24	28	40
FP32 Cores / SM	192	128	64	64
FP32 Cores / GPU	2880	3072	3584	5120
FP64 Cores / SM	64	4	32	32
FP64 Cores / GPU	960	96	1792	2560
Tensor Cores / SM	NA	NA	NA	8
Tensor Cores / GPU	NA	NA	NA	640
GPU Boost Clock	810/875 MHz	1114 MHz	1480 MHz	1462 MHz
Peak FP32 TFLOPS[1]	5	6.8	10.6	15
Peak FP64 TFLOPS[1]	1.7	.21	5.3	7.5
Peak Tensor TFLOPS[1]	NA	NA	NA	120
Texture Units	240	192	224	320
Memory Interface	384-bit GDDR5	384-bit GDDR5	4096-bit HBM2	4096-bit HBM2
Memory Size	Up to 12 GB	Up to 24 GB	16 GB	16 GB
L2 Cache Size	1536 KB	3072 KB	4096 KB	6144 KB
Shared Memory Size / SM	16 KB/32 KB/48 KB	96 KB	64 KB	Configurable up to 96 KB
Register File Size / SM	256 KB	256 KB	256 KB	256KB
Register File Size / GPU	3840 KB	6144 KB	14336 KB	20480 KB
TDP	235 Watts	250 Watts	300 Watts	300 Watts
Transistors	7.1 billion	8 billion	15.3 billion	21.1 billion
GPU Die Size	551 mm²	601 mm²	610 mm²	815 mm²
Manufacturing Process	28 nm	28 nm	16 nm FinFET+	12 nm FFN

[1] Peak TFLOPS rates are based on GPU Boost Clock

Figure: Tesla V100 performance characteristics in comparison [5]

Appendix

Glossary I

API
: A programmatic interface to software by well-defined functions. Short for application programming interface. 36, 42, 62

ATI
: Canada-based GPUs manufacturing company; bought by AMD in 2006. 3, 62

CPI
: Cycles per Instructions; a metric to determine efficiency of an architecture or program. 62

CUDA
: Computing platform for GPUs from NVIDIA. Provides, among others, CUDA C/C++. 3, 32, 42, 43, 44, 46, 57, 62

Glossary II

DSL A Domain-Specific Language is a specialization of a more general language to a specific domain. 2, 45, 46, 62

GCC The GNU Compiler Collection, the collection of open source compilers, among others for C and Fortran. 62

IPC Instructions per Cycle; a metric to determine efficiency of an architecture or program. 62

LLVM An open Source compiler infrastructure, providing, among others, Clang for C. 62

MPI The Message Passing Interface, a API definition for multi-node computing. 56, 62

Glossary III

NVIDIA — US technology company creating GPUs. 2, 3, 42, 49, 59, 62

NVLink — NVIDIA's communication protocol connecting CPU ↔ GPU and GPU ↔ GPU with 80 GB/s. PCI-Express: 16 GB/s. 62

OpenACC — Directive-based programming, primarily for many-core machines. 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 57, 62

OpenCL — The *Open Computing Language*. Framework for writing code for heterogeneous architectures (CPU, GPU, DSP, FPGA). The alternative to CUDA. 42, 49, 62

OpenGL — The *Open Graphics Library*, an API for rendering graphics across different hardware architectures. 62

Glossary IV

OpenMP Directive-based programming, primarily for multi-threaded machines. 37, 62

P100 A large GPU with the Pascal architecture from NVIDIA. It employs NVLink as its interconnect and has fast *HBM2* memory. 62

PAPI The Performance API, a C/C++ API for querying performance counters. 62

Pascal GPU architecture from NVIDIA (announced 2016). 62

perf Part of the Linux kernel which facilitates access to performance counters; comes with command line utilities. 62

PGI Compiler creators. Formerly *The Portland Group, Inc.*; since 2013 part of NVIDIA. 62

Glossary V

POWER8
: CPU architecture from IBM, available also under the OpenPOWER Foundation. 62

SAXPY
: Single-precision $A \times X + Y$. A simple code example of scaling a vector and adding an offset. 25, 43, 44, 62

Score-P
: Collection of tools for instrumenting and subsequently scoring applications to gain insight into the program's performance. 62

Tesla
: The GPU product line for general purpose computing computing of NVIDIA. 62

Thrust
: A parallel algorithms library for (among others) GPUs. See `https://thrust.github.io/`. 32, 62

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[1] Chris McClanahan. "History and evolution of gpu architecture". In: *A Survey Paper* (2010). URL: http://mcclanahoochie.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/gpu-hist-paper.pdf (page 3).

[2] Karl Rupp. *Pictures: CPU/GPU Performance Comparison*. URL: https://www.karlrupp.net/2013/06/cpu-gpu-and-mic-hardware-characteristics-over-time/ (pages 4–6).

[3] Mark Lee. *Picture: kawasaki ninja*. URL: https://www.flickr.com/photos/pochacco20/39030210/ (page 10).

[4] Shearings Holidays. *Picture: Shearings coach 636*. URL: https://www.flickr.com/photos/shearings/13583388025/ (page 10).

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[5] Nvidia Corporation. *Pictures: Volta GPU*. Volta Architecture Whitepaper. URL: https://images.nvidia.com/content/volta-architecture/pdf/Volta-Architecture-Whitepaper-v1.0.pdf (pages 19–21, 60).

[6] Wes Breazell. *Picture: Wizard*. URL: https://thenounproject.com/wes13/collection/its-a-wizards-world/ (pages 26, 27, 31).