alpaka Parallel Programming – Online Tutorial

Recap

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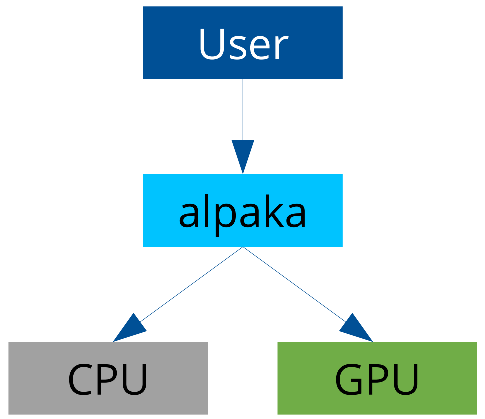
Recap

Lecture 00

Recap // Lecture 00

- alpaka is a C++ header-only library
- Abstraction library for parallel programming
- Single-source style
- Supports different back-ends for CPU and GPU programming
- Supports many modern compilers
- Supports different ecosystems
- Portable across operating systems



Recap // Lecture 00

- GitHub organization:
  https://www.github.com/alpaka-group
- GitHub project:
  https://www.github.com/alpaka-group/alpaka
- Workshop slides:
  https://www.github.com/alpaka-group/alpaka-workshop-slides
- Workshop examples:
  https://www.github.com/alpaka-group/alpaka-workshop-examples
- Literature DOIs:
  `10.1007/978-3-319-67630-2_36`
  `10.1109/IPDPSW.2016.50`
  `10.5281/zenodo.49768`

Recap // Lecture 00

- Write algorithms once, run them everywhere!
- Decision on target platform made at compile time
- General case: Kernels are hardware-agnostic
- Special case: Kernels can be specialized for a concrete device / back-end
- Data parallelism achieved through a hierarchy of parallel threads

Recap // Lecture 00

- Workflow based on git and CMake 3.15+
- No core dependencies beside Boost
  - Depending on your back-end, additional dependencies may be required
- alpaka examples and test cases part of the source tree
- alpaka can be installed to a location of your choice

Recap

Lecture 10

Recap // Lecture 10

- `helloWorld` example
- alpaka spawns user-defined number of threads
- Threads may run in parallel
- Order of execution (and access to shared resources) unspecified

- alpaka Threads execute Kernels
- Threads are mapped to cores
- A set of cores is called Device
- Devices are attached to one Host

Recap // Lecture 10

- Kernel contains the algorithm
- Written on a per-data-element basis
- Kernels are functors (executable C++ `struct` / `class`)
- `operator()` must be annotated with `ALPAKA_FN_ACC`
- `operator()` must return `void`
- `operator()` must be `const`
- A Thread applies a Kernel to a data element

```
struct HelloWorldKernel {

    template <typename Acc>
    ALPAKA_FN_ACC void operator()(Acc const & acc) const {

        using namespace alpaka;

        uint32_t threadIdx = idx::getIdx<Grid, Threads>(acc)[0];

        printf("Hello, World from alpaka thread %u!\n", threadIdx);
    }
};
```

Recap // Lecture 10

- Number of Threads needs to fit the problem size
- Rule of thumb: One Thread per element, more Threads than cores
- Don’t launch too many Threads! Shared resources are scarce!

- All Threads form the Grid
- Grid is divided into Blocks of equal size
- Blocks have access to low-latency shared memory and Thread synchronization
- Grids and Blocks can be 1D, 2D or 3D
- alpaka API enables Grid navigation

Recap

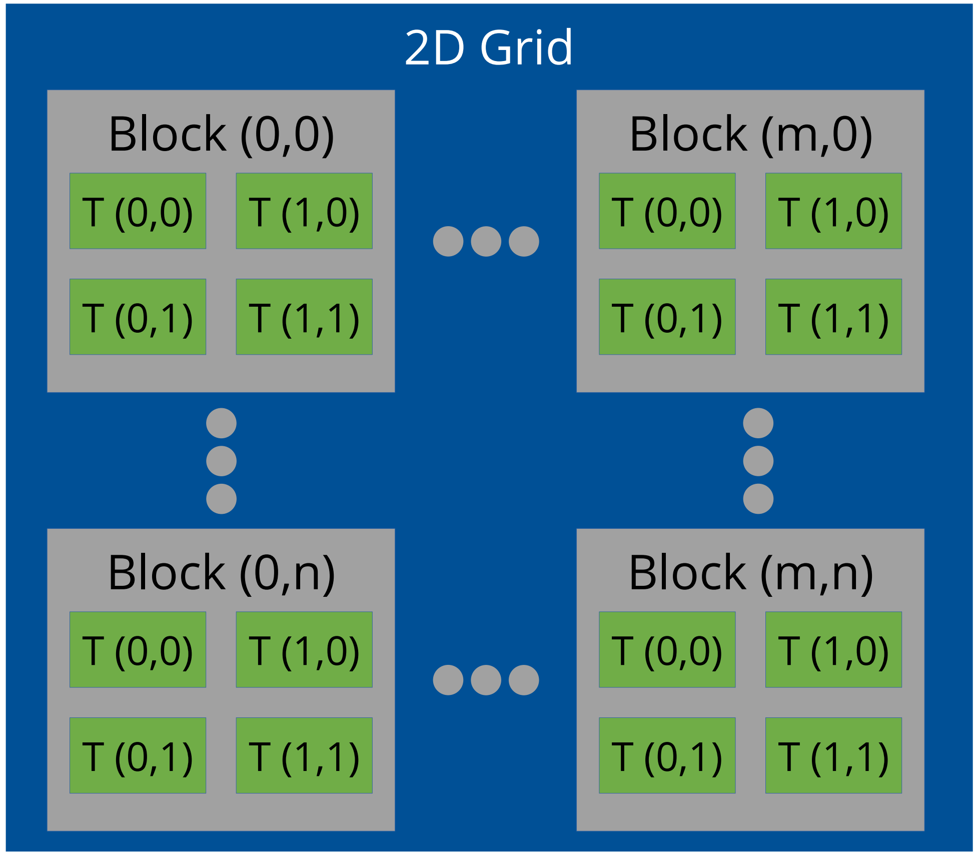
Lecture 20

Recap // Lecture 20

- *n*-D work division
  - API functions for obtaining indices and extents
  - Index calculation
  - Beware of reversed index ordering!
- Computing π
  - Kernels accept three kinds of parameters: the accelerator, pointers to Device memory and and scalar values of trivially copyable types
  - Buffer iteration can be done through loops, Thread parallelism or a combination of both
  - alpaka Accelerator provides math functions
  - Rule of thumb: Launch one Thread per element, but this is not always ideal
  - Number of threads: `blocksPerGrid * threadsPerBlock`

Recap // Lecture 20

- *n*-D Grid consists of all Threads
- Each Thread has a unique Grid index (accessible through alpaka's API)
- Threads are grouped into blocks of equal size
- Each thread has a unique Block-local index
- Threads inside Blocks have access to shared memory and Block-wide synchronization



Recap

Lecture 30

Recap // Lecture 30

- Changing the Accelerator is easy
```
using Acc = /* Accelerator of your choice */;
```
- Work division may need adaption for new hardware type!
- Alpaka comes with a set of predefined Accelerators for CPUs and GPUs
- Hardware- and platform-specific details are abstracted away by the Accelerator
- Inside Kernel: Thread state, access to alpaka’s device-side API
- On Host: Meta-parameter for choosing correct physical devices and dependent types

Recap // Lecture 30

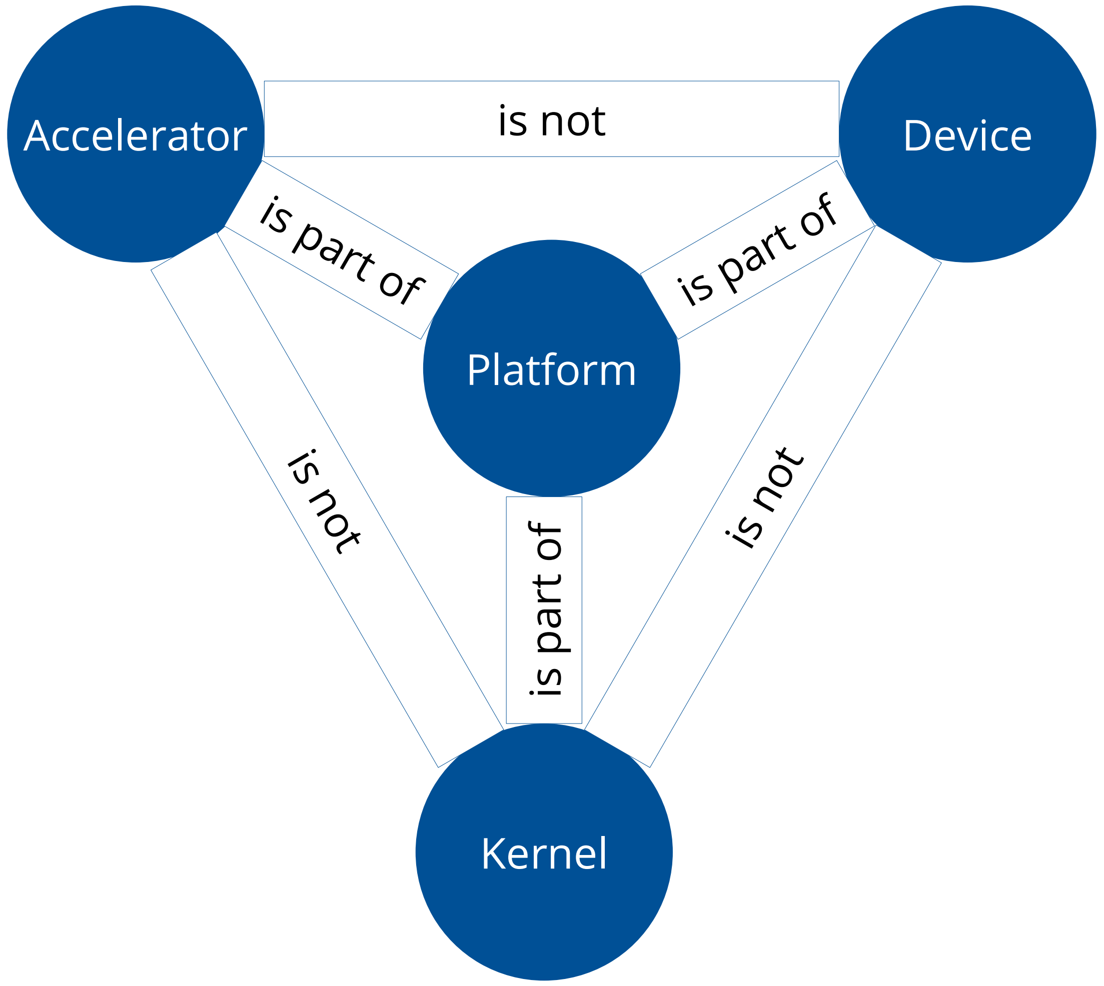
- alpaka Devices represent physical devices
- Dependent on programmer’s Accelerator choice
  → only compatible Devices are detected by alpaka
- Devices enable physical device management and information

- Queues are used for communication between Host and Device
- They provide management for Device-side operations (Kernels, memory operations)
- Queues can be blocking or non-blocking
- Queues have different means of synchronization

Recap // Lecture 30

- Union of Accelerator, Device and Kernel is called Platform
- Portability is achieved through the Platform concept
- Do not make assumptions about the Device type in the Kernel! That is the Accelerator's job.
- Know your Device type on the host and adapt the work division!
- By using multiple Accelerators at once, you can fully utilize heterogeneous systems

Write once, scale everywhere!



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