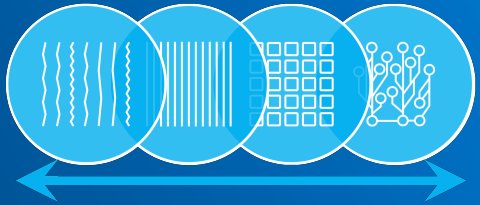
ONEAPI

SINGLE PROGRAMMING MODEL TO DELIVER CROSS-ARCHITECTURE PERFORMANCE



MODULE 1
GETTING STARTED WITH ONEAPI

COLFAX RESEARCH

intel

ONEAPI TRAINING SERIES

- Module 1: Getting Started with oneAPI
- Module 2: Introduction to DPC++
- Module 3: Fundamentals of DPC++, part 1 of 2
- Module 4: Fundamentals of DPC++, part 2 of 2
- Modules 5+: Deeper dives into specific DPC++ features, oneAPI libraries and tools

https://oneapi.com
https://software.intel.com/en-us/oneapi
https://tinyurl.com/book-dpcpp
http://tinyurl.com/oneapimodule?1

1. Programming in a Heterogeneous World
2. How oneAPI addresses our Heterogeneous World
3. Hello Doubler - simple DPC++ coding example
4. What is SYCL?
5. DevCloud - Try oneAPI easily
6. oneAPI - Why and How
7. What is Data Parallel C++?

RESOURCES

- Book (Chapters 1-4 Preview)
- oneAPI Toolkit(s)
- Training, Support, Forums, Example Code

All available
Free

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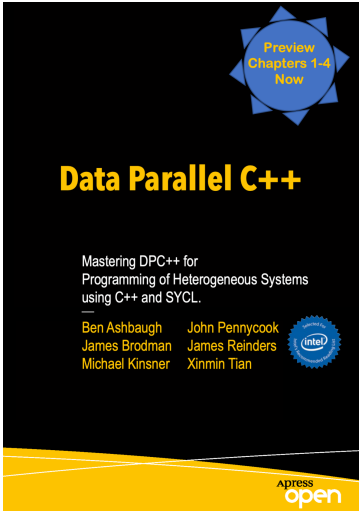

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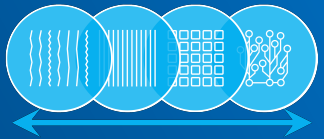
§1. PROGRAMMING IN A HETEROGENEOUS WORLD



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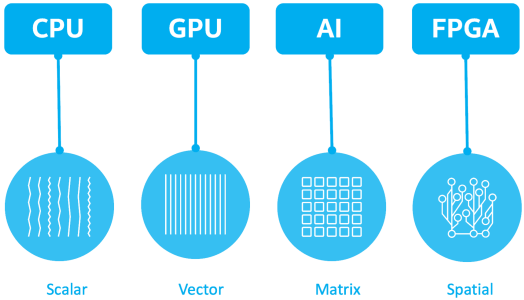
DIVERSE WORKLOADS DEMAND DIVERSE ARCHITECTURES

The future is a diverse mix of scalar, vector, matrix, and spatial architectures deployed in CPU, GPU, AI, FPGA, and other accelerators.



CHALLENGE: PROGRAMMING IN A HETEROGENEOUS WORLD

- Diverse set of data-centric hardware
- No common programming language or APIs
- Inconsistent tool support across platforms
- Proprietary solutions on individual platforms
- Each platform requires unique software investment

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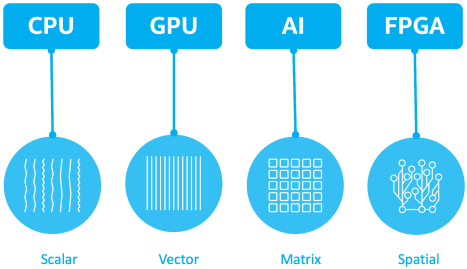

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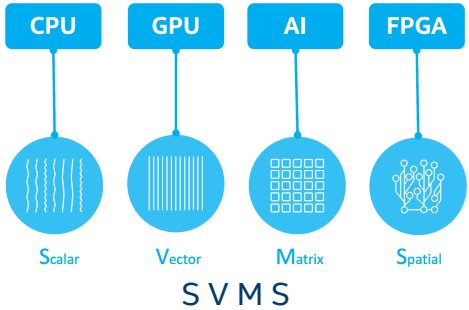
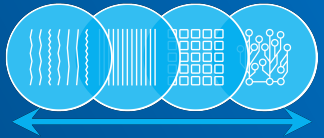


§2. HOW ONEAPI ADDRESSES OUR HETEROGENEOUS WORLD



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INTEL'S ONEAPI CORE CONCEPT

- Project oneAPI delivers a unified programming model to simplify development across diverse architectures
- Common developer experience across SVMS
- Uncompromised native high-level language performance
- Unified language and libraries for expressing parallelism
- Support for CPU, GPU, AI, and FPGA
- Based on industry standards and open specifications

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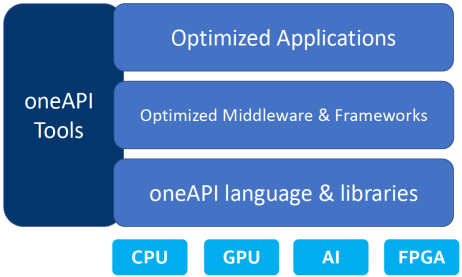

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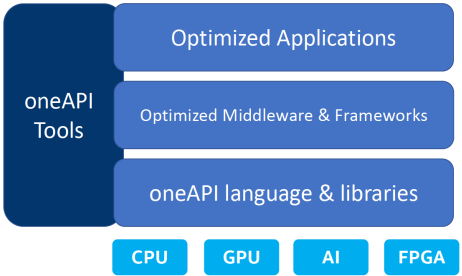

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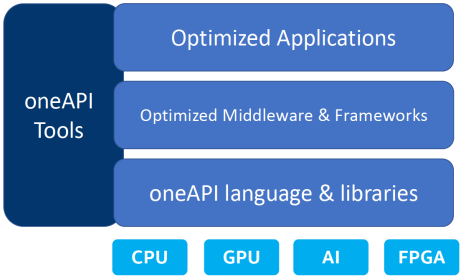

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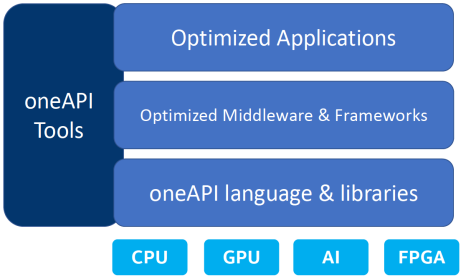

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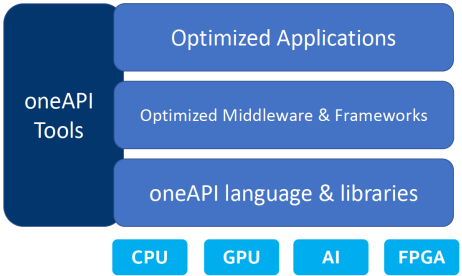

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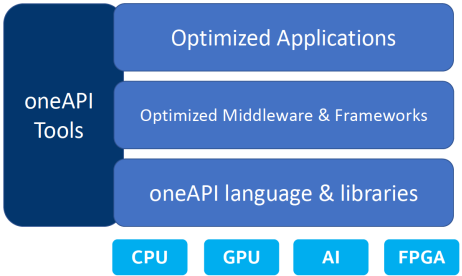

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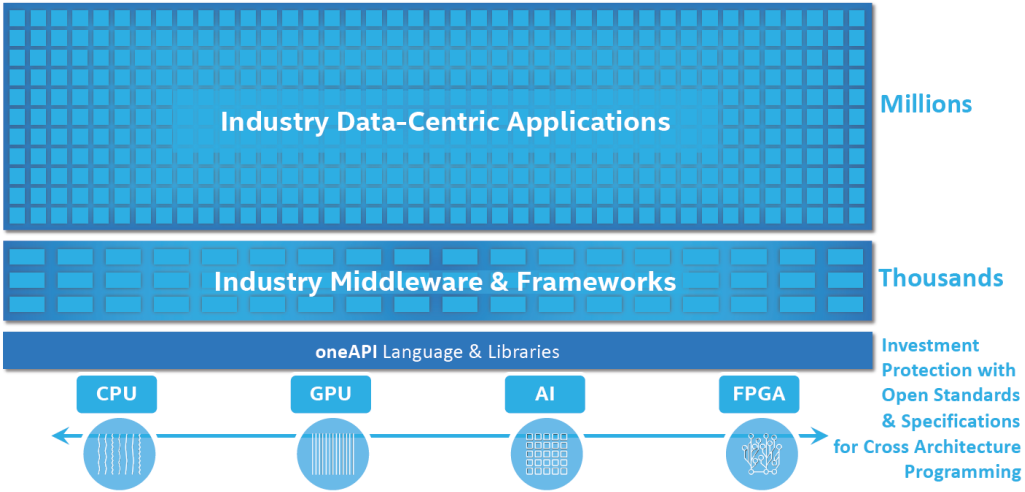
PROTECT PROGRAMMING INVESTMENTS



GOOD PLAN: LET ALL LIGHTS SHINE

- Allowing all ?PUs to shine should yield better results than programming approaches that focus on highlighting a particular PU over all others.
- Programmers want to write a single portable program that uses ALL resources in the heterogeneous platform.

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GOOD PLAN: ?PU NEEDS CPUS

- CPUs excel at serial.
- Parallel programmers learn to hate slow serial processing, because it destroys scaling at an alarming rate thanks to Amdahl's Law.
- Any investment in speeding up an application, is easily destroyed if the serial part is compromised — even if the serial part is only 0.001% of the application.
- Even using full speed for 99.999% of compute with 20K PUs, a 1/3rd speed serial processing finds that Amdahl's Law tells us that we'll see no more than 68% of the performance that we could obtain with full speed serial processing.
- Amdahl's Law math: ((99999/30000)+1) / ((99999/30000)+3)

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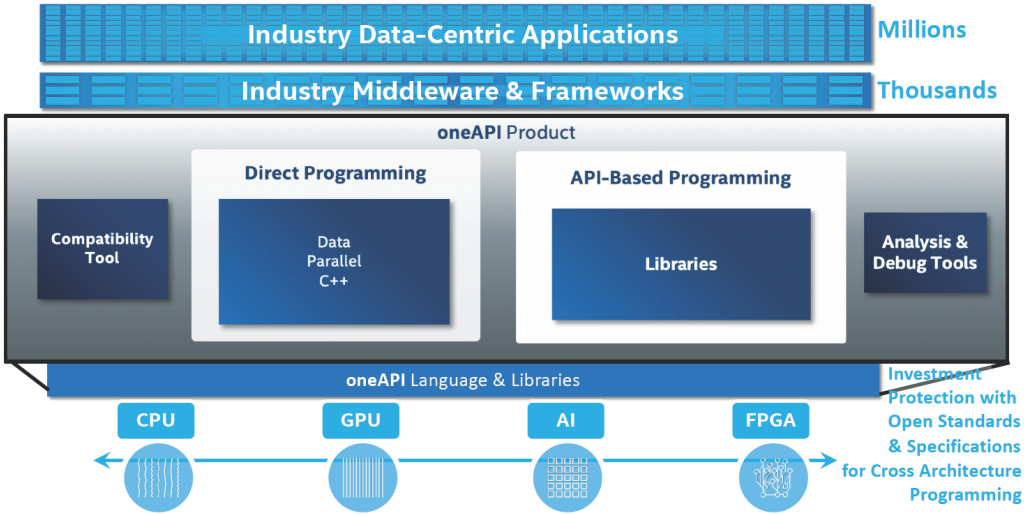
ONEAPI FOR CROSS-ARCHITECTURE PERFORMANCE



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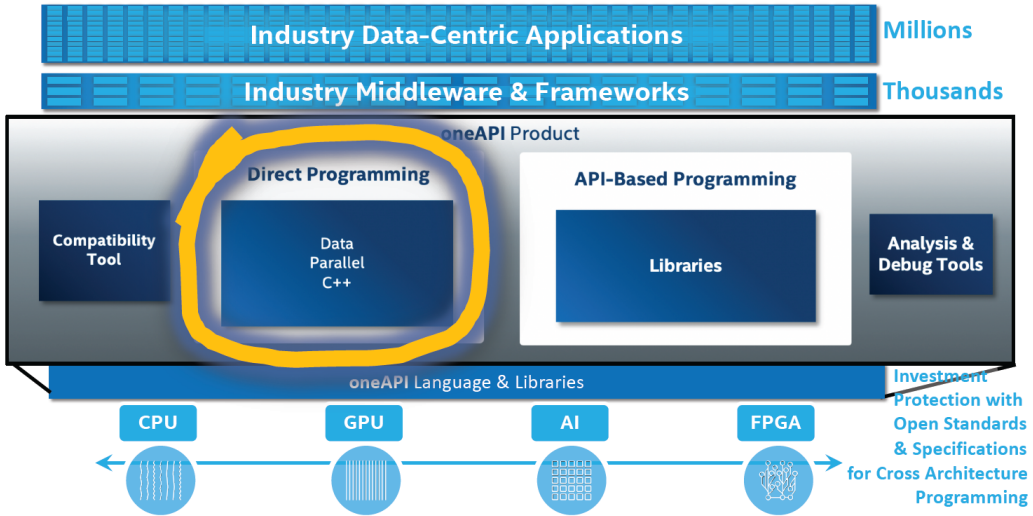
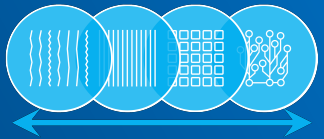


§3. HELLO DOUBLER - SIMPLE DPC++ CODING EXAMPLE



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"HELLO DOUBLER" DPC++

```
#include <CL/sycl.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <array>
#include <cstdio>
#define SIZE 1024

int main() {
  std::array<int, SIZE> myArray;
  for (int i = 0; i<SIZE; ++i)
    myArray[i] = i;
```

```
  // cl::sycl:: adds clarity for teaching
  // but is not how you are likely to code...
  printf("Value at start: myArray[42] is %d.\n",myArray[42]);
  {
    cl::sycl::queue myQ;    /* use defaults today */
    /* (queue parameters possible - future topic) */

    cl::sycl::range<1> mySize{SIZE};
    cl::sycl::buffer<int, 1> bufferA(myArray.data(), mySize);

    myQ.submit([&](cl::sycl::handler &myHandle) {
      auto deviceAccessorA =
        bufferA.get_access<cl::sycl::access::mode::read_write>(myHandle);
      myHandle.parallel_for<class uniqueID>(mySize,
        [=](cl::sycl::id<1> index)
          {
            deviceAccessorA[index] *= 2;
          }
      );
    });
  }
  printf("Value at finish: myArray[42] is %d.\n",myArray[42]);
}
```

NAMESPACE CL::SYCL::

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printf("Value at finish: myArray[42] is %d.\n",myArray[42]);
```

- cl::sycl::

NAMESPACE CL::SYCL::

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  });
}
printf("Value at finish: myArray[42] is %d.\n",myArray[42]);
```

- that's better!

"HELLO DOUBLER" DPC++

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19   });
20 }
21 printf("Value at finish: myArray[42] is %d.\n",myArray[42]);
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- Full power of C++
- DPC++ extends C++ with SYCL and more
- Syntax is pure C++, no new keywords
- Kernels are Key Data Parallel Programming Construct
- Cross-platform portability
- Optimizing compilers boost performance
- Full programmer control over performance

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"HELLO DOUBLER" DPC++

```
$ make doubler2
dpcpp doubler2.cpp -o doubler2

$ ./doubler2
Value at start:  myArray[42] is 42.
Value at finish: myArray[42] is 84.
```

- Doubler, like other DPC++ kernels, can be mapped to all architectures.
- The suitability of each architecture is algorithm dependent.

42 DOUBLED IS 84

```
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printf("Value at start: myArray[42] is %d.\n",myArray[42]);
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- myArray[42] starts as 42
- afterwards it is 84

DPC++ PROVIDES THE MEANS!

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- Balancing performance, portability, and productivity during application development is a challenge we all face.
- DPC++ provides all of the tools required to maintain both generic portable code, and optimized target-specific code, using a single high-level programming language.

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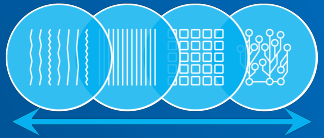

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SYCL

SYCL is an industry-wide standardization effort to define cross-platform data parallelism support for C++.

- pronounced `sickle'  `sick ell' /ˈsik(ə)l/
- cross-platform abstraction layer for data parallelism
- single source programming
- extends modern C++
- defined by a Khronos standards group
- Intel is a participant in the standards group, as are many more
- Most of DPC++ is already part of SYCL
- Intel's contributes back new additions

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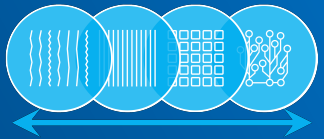
§5. DEVCLOUD - TRY ONEAPI EASILY



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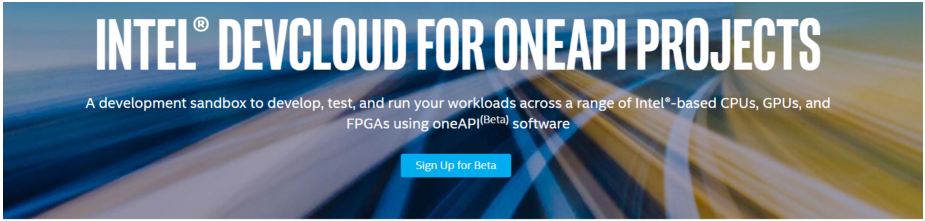
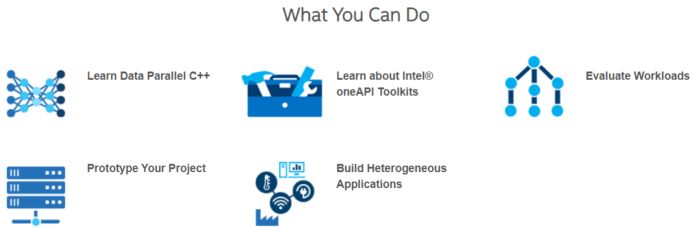
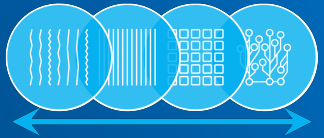
DEVCLOUD





https://software.intel.com/en-us/devcloud/oneapi

§6. ONEAPI - WHY AND HOW



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2. How oneAPI addresses our Heterogeneous World
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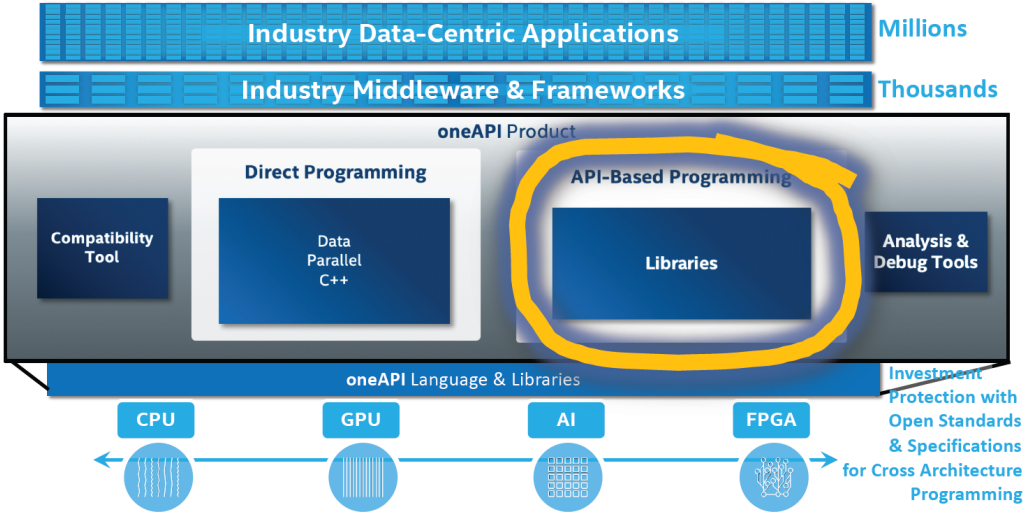
6. oneAPI - Why and How
7. What is Data Parallel C++?

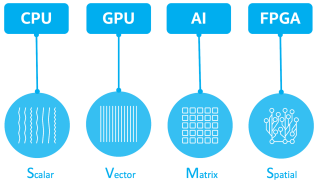
ONEAPI FOR CROSS-ARCHITECTURE PERFORMANCE



POWERFUL ONEAPI LIBRARIES

For Data-Centric Functions

- Key domain-specific functions to accelerate compute intensive workloads
- Custom-coded for uncompromised performance on SVMS (Scalar, Vector, Matrix, Spatial) architectures



POWERFUL ONEAPI TOOLS

Productive debugging and performance analysis across architectures

Intel® VTune™ Profiler

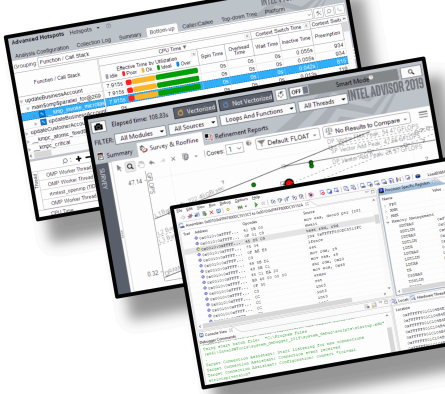
- Profiler to analyze CPU and accelerator performance of compute, threading, memory, storage, and more

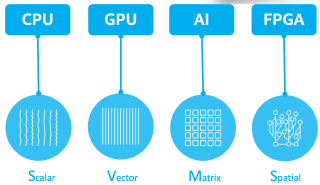
Intel® Advisor

- Design assistant to provide advice on threading, and vectorization

Intel®-enhanced gdb

- Application debugger for fast code debug on CPUs and accelerators





One core toolkit

- Additional toolkits targeting specific data-centric workloads
- Each includes oneAPI components and complementary oneAPI ecosystem components
- Ready-to-go containers and custom installer for easy startup

https://software.intel.com/en-us/oneapi
(one stop website for all things oneAPI - software.intel.com/oneapi)

CROSS-ARCHITECTURE SYSTEMS TODAY, ONEAPI TODAY

The future of computing is here, and it is a diverse mix of scalar, vector, matrix, and spatial architectures deployed in CPU, GPU, AI, FPGA, and other accelerators.

- oneAPI unifies and simplifies programming of CPUs and accelerators, delivering developer productivity, and full native language performance
- oneAPI is based on industry standards and open specifications to encourage ecosystem collaboration and innovation

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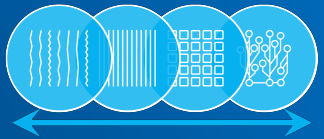
§7. WHAT IS DATA PARALLEL C++?



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WHAT IS DPC++?

DPC++ implements cross-platform data parallelism support (extends C++).

- adheres to the SYCL specification
- implements cross-platform abstraction layer for data parallelism
- open source implementation (github) with all features supported
- utilizes Clang and LLVM
- product implementation, support, and tools available from Intel
- DPC++ book in progress - first four chapters available (free)

TERMS THAT WILL BE THROWN AROUND

- Single Source — programmers use
- Fat Binaries — implementations use
- Directed Programming — programmers use

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PROGRAMMING IN DPC++

DPC++ implements cross-platform data parallelism support (extends C++).

- Write `kernels'
- Control when/where/how they might be accelerated

The same programming language can support all SVMS architectures.

Data Parallel C++
provides the features and abstraction necessary to deliver uncompromised performance on SVMS architectures.

ONEAPI TRAINING SERIES

- Module 1: Getting Started with oneAPI
- Module 2: Introduction to DPC++
- Module 3: Fundamentals of DPC++, part 1 of 2
- Module 4: Fundamentals of DPC++, part 2 of 2
- Modules 5+: Deeper dives into specific DPC++ features, oneAPI libraries and tools

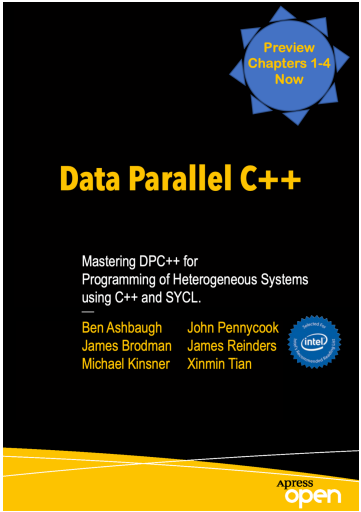
https://oneapi.com
https://software.intel.com/en-us/oneapi
https://tinyurl.com/book-dpcpp
http://tinyurl.com/oneapimodule?1

RESOURCES

- Book (Chapters 1-4 Preview)
- oneAPI Toolkit(s)
- Training, Support, Forums, Example Code

All available
Free

https://software.intel.com/en-us/oneapi



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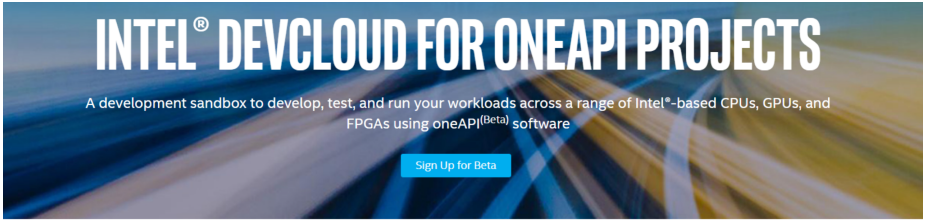

What You Can Do

- Learn Data Parallel C++
- Learn about Intel® oneAPI Toolkits
- Evaluate Workloads
- Prototype Your Project
- Build Heterogeneous Applications

https://software.intel.com/en-us/devcloud/oneapi

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